

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

In This Number

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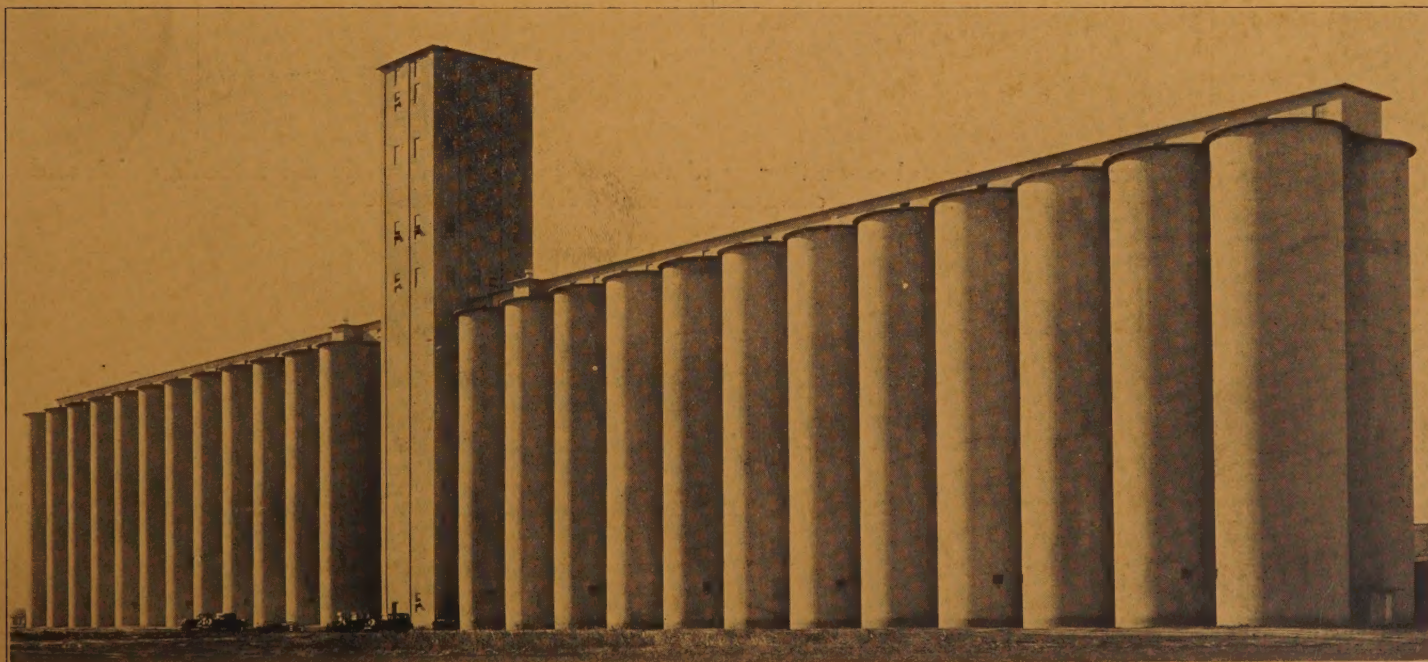
Birmingham Grain Exchange Fights Farm Bureau

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Losses Caused by Explosions in Feed Mills



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(For description see page 558)

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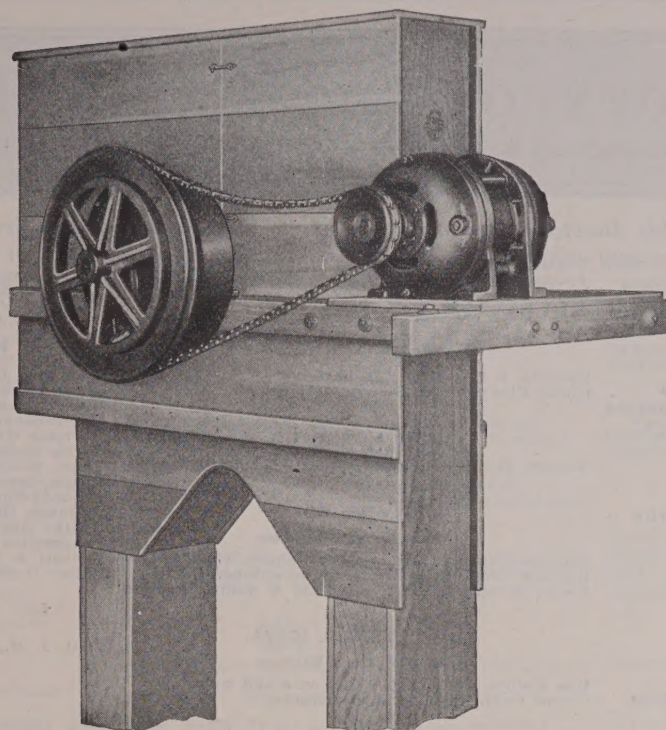
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(Continued on next page.)

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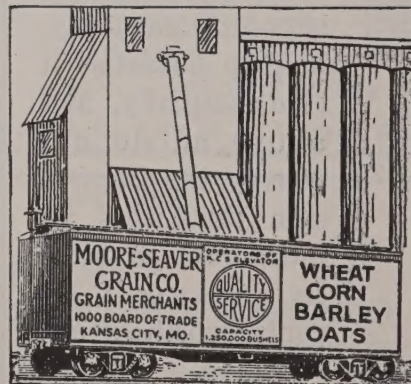
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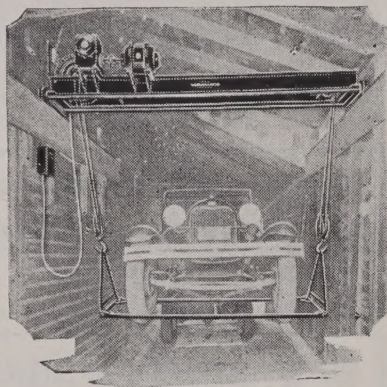
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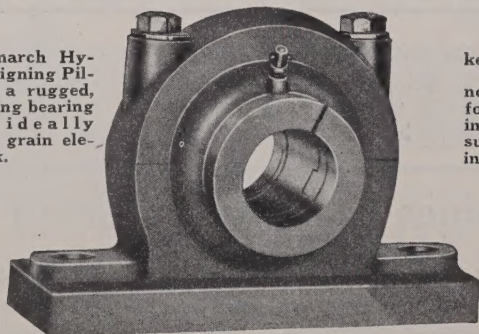
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Easy to install—simply tie track supports to driveway walls, attach electrical connections, put the dump in place and it is ready for operation.

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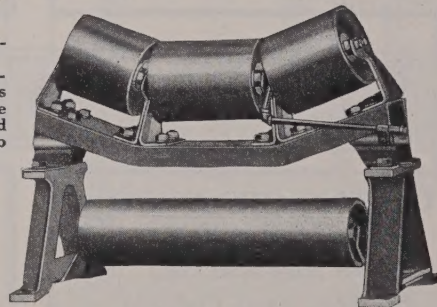
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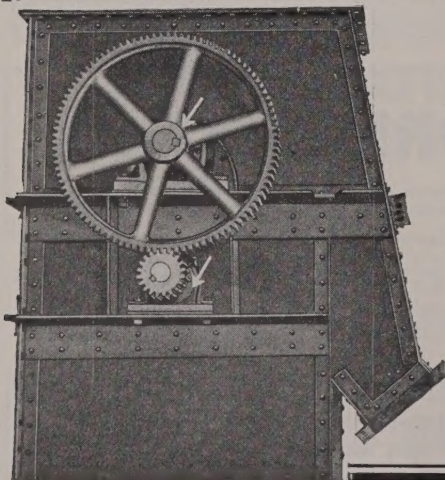


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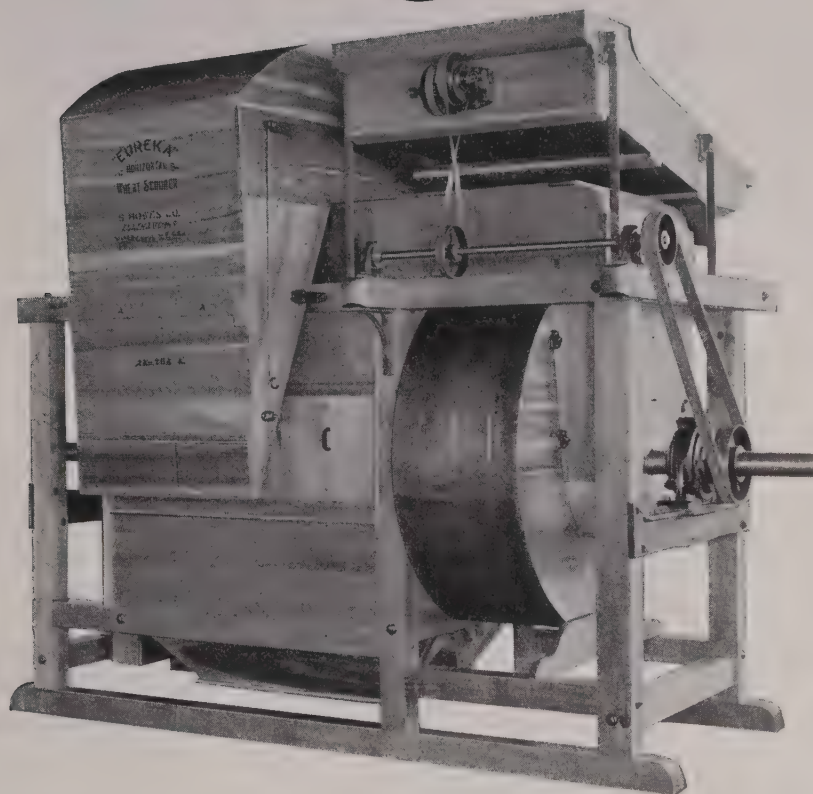
A complete line embracing everything needed for the equipping of modern grain storage elevators. Belt conveyors, elevators, bearings, scale valves, power shovels, spouting, spiral conveyors and special equipment in a wide range of sizes with anti-friction or plain bearings. We have equipped a large number of elevators with highly satisfactory results and will gladly refer you to many satisfactory customers. May we serve you? Let us quote on your specifications.

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There are elevator men who actually believe that when a large clipper vibrates unduly, it is because its cylinder is improperly balanced. If they disconnect the shoe and allow only the cylinder to revolve, vibration will then cease, proving that the cylinder is in true balance. The shaking trouble was created by the shoe's eccentric hook-up. In every instance where the patented Buhler drive has displaced the usual eccentric rig, excessive vibration immediately disappeared.

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Comparable in
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... and nothing better could be said of any line.

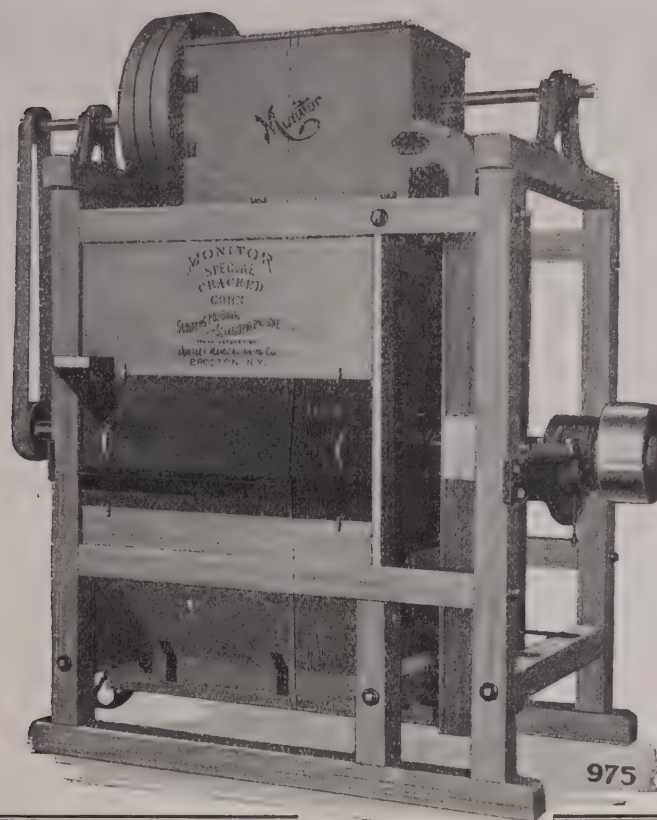
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What would your customers think of a condition like that as compared to a stock that is bright, sharp cut and with no loose hulls appearing? Chances are that they see plenty of samples of well polished cracked corn because there are so many of the MONITOR Cracked Corn Polishers in operation.

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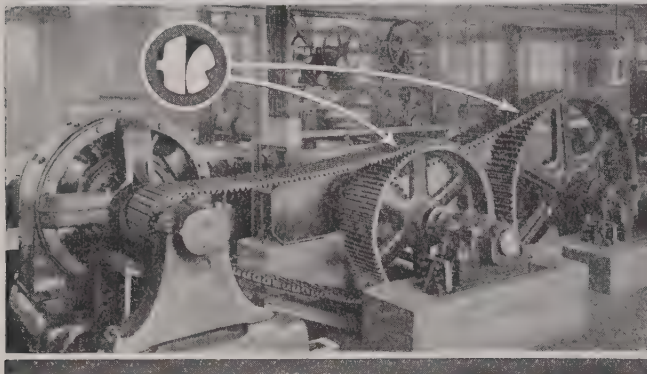
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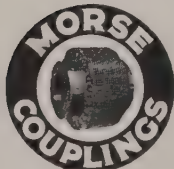
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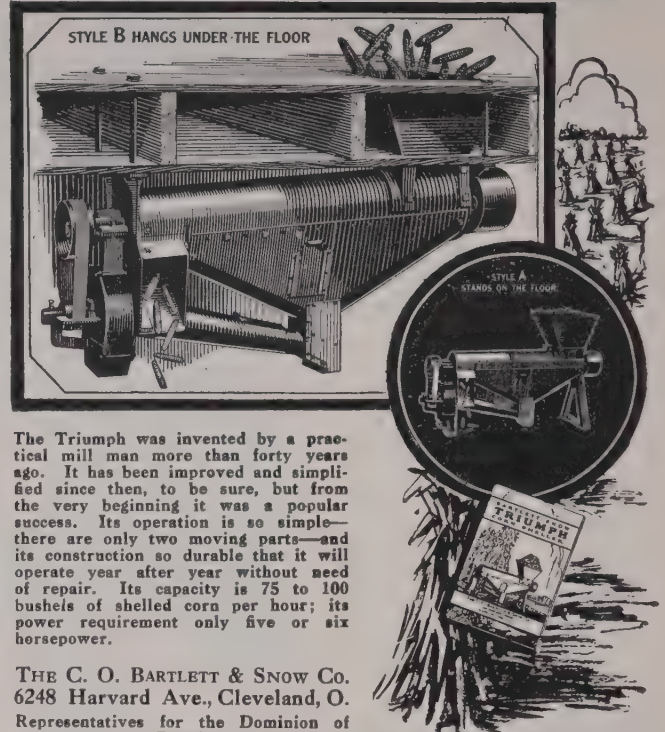
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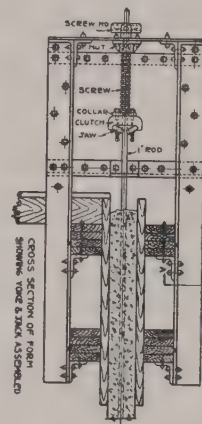
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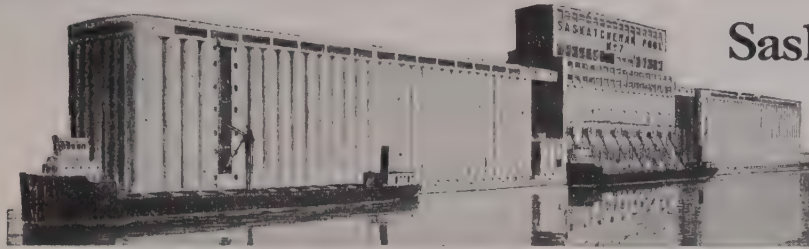
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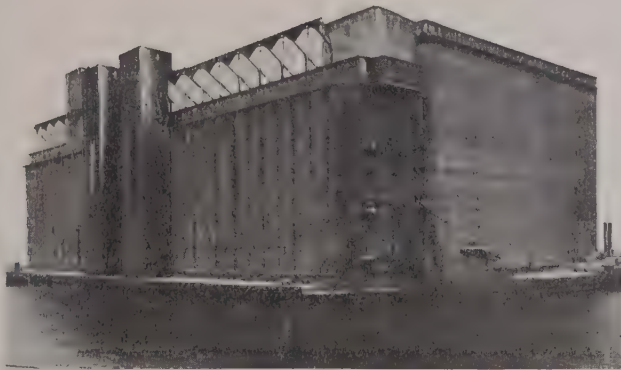
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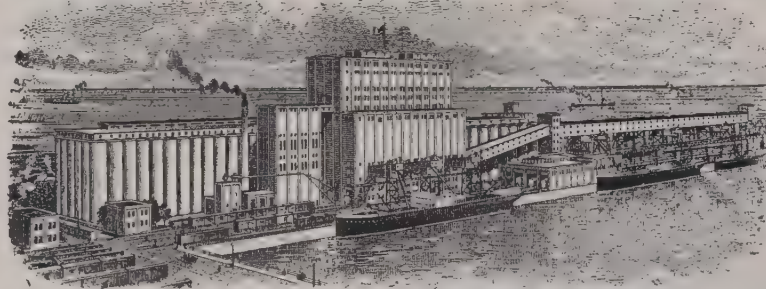
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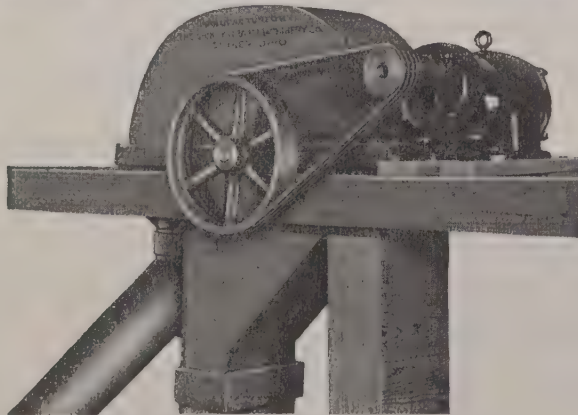
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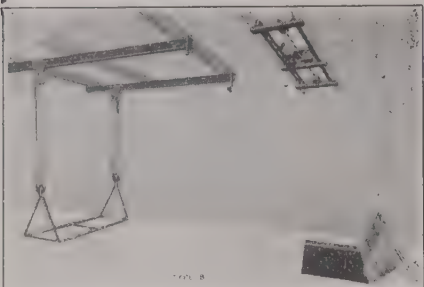
Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

McMILLIN TRUCK DUMP

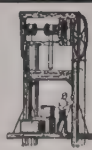
For Electric Power



Push Button control. All parts overhead of driveway. Under full control. Dumps from the shortest to the longest vehicles. One dump door supplies all vehicles. Furnished with rack or wheel hooks. No truck too large. No load too heavy. In plain view at all times.

With our wheel hooks you can raise any truck or wagon to the height necessary for the grain to slide out of the bed regardless of how low the truck is swung which makes it speedy and safe in operation. Wheel hooks being swung to side of driveway when not in use will leave driveway clear for other use and out of the road of the truck bed when passing out. For particulars and a circular of our complete line of dumps address

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA



ELEVATORS
—Hand Power and Electric—
MANLIFTS, DUMB WAITERS
ELECTRIC CONVERTERS for hand elevators. Our product is unsurpassed for efficiency and general reliability. When enquiring for estimate, state kind of elevator wanted, capacity, size, platform travel and height of hatch.
Sidney Elevator Mfg. Co., (Miami St.) Sidney, Ohio

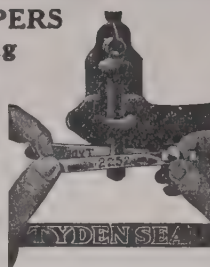
10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers

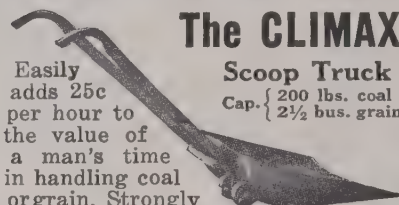
Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples and prices.

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.
Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



The CLIMAX
Scoop Truck
Cap. { 200 lbs. coal
2½ bus. grain

Easily adds 25c per hour to the value of a man's time in handling coal or grain. Strongly built and will give years of consistent service. Hundreds of them in use. Order yours now and reap the benefits.
Price: \$15 f.o.b. factory
DETROIT SCOOP TRUCK CO.
993 Osborne Place, Detroit, Mich.



Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly to people who want to buy, by using a

Grain & Feed Journals
Want Ad.

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000	to	107,950 lbs.	to bushels of	32 lbs.
20,000	"	74,950 "	"	" 34 "
20,000	"	96,950 "	"	" 48 "
20,000	"	118,950 "	"	" 56 "
20,000	"	118,950 "	"	" 60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. Linen ledger paper reinforced, bound in flexible karatol with marginal index. Weight, 6 oz.

Price \$2.50 f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

MARK TWAIN WAS WRONG

When he said that people seemed to talk a lot about the weather but didn't do anything about it.

Most Elevator and Mill owners do something about it by carrying complete Windstorm and Hail insurance.

If you haven't done anything about it, write, wire or call

The Mill Mutuals

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 East Ohio Street - - Chicago, Illinois

1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1931 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property.
(DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn. W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.
W. J. Shanard, V. P., Bridgewater, S. D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.

For

European Markets

on grain, flour and feed products
best and most reliable information is
found in the daily

"German Grain Journal"

a sample copy of which will be
sent by

Verlag de Deutschen Getreide-Zeitung
Copenickerstr, 48/49, Berlin, S. O. 16, Germany

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—Two elevators for sale in Champaign County. Priced to sell. Address, 66J24, Grain & Feed Journals.

NEBRASKA—45,000 bus. elevator for sale; in good territory; all cribbed. Address 66J1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—7,000 bushel elevator for sale. In central part of state. Prospects for a bumper crop. Address Box 186, Cheney, Kans.

WEST KANSAS new elevator for sale for \$6,000—cost \$7,800 when new; only elevator; 200 car station; offered account of sickness. Write 66J28, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NO. ILL.—Low price on elevator with big receipts in corn country. Also coal, lumber, building material. Sickness requires sale. Cash only. Profitable business. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

NORTH CENTRAL OHIO—17,000 bu. concrete and hollow tile elevator for sale; on Big Four R. R. Good trade in fertilizer, livestock, hay, coal and other sidelines. Good territory to draw from. Farmers Elevator Company, St. James, Ohio.

ILLINOIS—Elevator for sale; only elevator in small town in good section of Ill.; good property; electric; desirable; nice business; making money; priced to sell; physically unable to care for. Address 66J4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS—16,000 bu. elevator for sale; in good condition; good office bldg., warehouse, and coal sheds; new 10-ton truck scale. In Republic County on Santa Fe R. R. Good wheat and corn territory. Write Elmer E. Anderson, Route 3, Scandia, Kans.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

\$12,000 ELEVATOR FOR SALE FOR \$3,700
15,000 Bus. Elevtr. in Coffee County, Kans. On Mo. Pac. R. R. Handles grain, coal and feed. Elec. power and light. Handled 18 cars of grain besides 15 loads of ground feed and flour since July 15, 1930. A real buy. Write 66F7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS Elevator for sale; in good wheat section of West Central Kansas. One other elevator; competition O.K. Address 66F13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—12,000 bus. iron clad cribbed elevator for sale; on C.&O R. R. Separate whse., and office; excellent location; priced to sell. Address 66J13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.
AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

SOUTH DAKOTA—Six elevators and one lumber yard for sale; all in good territory, doing good business and money makers. Will sell all or separate. Owner wishes to retire, reason for selling. Address 66G7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

CHICAGO—Elevator and feed mill complete for sale; operating; capacity 5 to 6 cars per day. Bargain. Write 65V7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—7,000 bushel elevator and feed mill for sale; on R. I. Ry. Sidelines of grain and seeds. Bargain for quick sale. Write 66J27, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO BUY OR LEASE three country elevators in Western Kansas wheat belt. Address 65Y11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO TRADE a good stock and grain farm, 210 acres, for elevator. Indiana or Ohio preferred. Farm close to town and good school. Address 66H1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

The little ad I had you insert in your paper last month did the work. I am now with the Keenesburg Elvtr. Co. at Keenesburg, Colo. Many thanks. S. G. Mahaffey.

MILLS FOR SALE

KENTUCKY MILL for Sale; 65 bbl. Wolf Mill now running; 3 stories above basement; elvtr. cap. 10,000 bu.; two whses. cap. 10,000 bu. Will sell entire property, but would prefer to sell only half interest to a miller willing to work. Eagle Roller Mills, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TEXAS PANHANDLE—Modern Track Loading Grain Business for sale; on Santa Fe at Huntoon, Tex. (near Perryton). 1,000 bu. per hour loading capacity; 400,000 bu. delivery point. Price \$2,500. Address Trosper Bros., Guymon, Okla.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

FLOUR & FEED MILL WANTED

WILL RENT with option to buy, small feed and flour mill. Water or diesel power preferred. Dairy and poultry section. Address 66J5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Scale Ticket Copying Book.—Contains 600 original leaves and 600 duplicates. The leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Only one shelf-worn copy left. Form 73 "Special. Special price 75c. Weight 2¼ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger.—An indexed receiving book especially adapted to keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page ruled for 44 loads. A 28-page index is bound in front, giving instant access to any account. Separate pages may be given each farmer or to each kind of grain. Printed on ledger paper and well bound. Only one bargain copy left. Form 43 "Special." Special price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Coal Sales Book.—A sales record for the retail coal dealer. An efficient combination of three books in one. An entry of sales, scale weights showing delivery, and a journal for posting to the ledger. Contains 200 numbered pages, ruled and printed on linen ledger paper, providing space for 10,000 wagon loads. Well bound. Only one soiled copy left. Form 44 Improved "Special." Special price \$3. Weight 4 lbs.

Sales, Shipments and Returns is one of the best double-page forms for reducing the labor and preventing errors in keeping account of grain shipments. Is a combined sales and shipping ledger, and provides spaces for complete detailed information regarding returns from each shipment. Contains 80 double pages of heavy linen ledger paper. Each page contains space for recording 29 shipments, the entire book accommodating 2,320 carloads. An 8-page index is bound in front. It is bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Order Form 14AA "Special." Regular price, \$3.50. One soiled copy for \$2.

Improved Railroad Claim Blanks require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment. Are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index, instructions and summary, with four sheets of carbon. The original is sent to the claim agent, and carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim. Sells for \$2. Have few loosely bound and soiled, one at \$1. four at \$1.25 and two at \$1.50. Order 411-E (overcharge in freight or weight) "Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago. Not returnable.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS WANTED

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

MOTORS FOR SALE**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service.

V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

ELECTRIC MOTORS For Sale—Hundreds of "Rockford Rebuilt" machines, all makes, types and sizes available for immediate shipment. All thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned, fully covered by our "One Year Guarantee" against electrical or mechanical defects. Send for complete stock list.

BULLETIN NO. 38.

Sixty illustrated pages of motors, generators, transformers, etc., mailed free on request.

ROCKFORD POWER MACHINERY COMPANY
620 Sixth Street, Rockford, Ill.

MOTOR SERVICE

ELECTRIC MOTORS repaired, rented and sold. Independent Electric Machinery Co., 300 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

SEEDS FOR SALE

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

A REAL BARGAIN—40 h.p. upright Venn-Severin engine in A-1 condition. \$500.00 like it stards. P. A. Cope, Frederick, Okla.

ENGINES WANTED

ONE USED 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse "Z" engine wanted; A-1 condition. R. M. Kelley, Parnell, Ill.

WANT AT ONCE a full Diesel Engine, 125 to 175 h.p. Must be in good condition and priced reasonable. Write The Dewey Bros. Co., Blanchester, Ohio.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

HELP WANTED

MANAGER WANTED—For Farmers Elevator doing grain business, general feed and sundry retail business, coal, feed grinding and mixing. Vacancy will be open May 4. Get in touch with me at once.—Address F. A. BANDAS, Biscay, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

ADDRESS WANTED of O. R. Hill. He is six feet tall, wears glasses, and has grayish colored hair; and is about 50 years old. He weighs about 200 pounds, and would probably be wearing a dark suit. Anyone having any information relative to the above man please communicate with Mills Hill, North Loup, Neb.

HAY**HAY WANTED AND FOR SALE**

Hay—all Kinds—Bought and Sold
Write for Prices

John Devlin Hay Company
192 N. Clark St. Chicago, Illinois

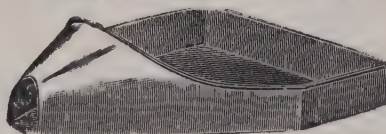
SCALES WANTED

CAN USE two 10 ton 16 to 22 foot top truck scales in good condition and priced right. Prefer one scale to be a side connected Howe. Address Henry Hanson, Box 215, Luverne, Minn.

SCALES FOR SALE

BARGAINS—4 and 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales for sale; in topnotch condition. W. H. Cramer Const. Co., No. Platte, Neb.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales for sale, 4, 5, 6 and 15 bushel. First-class condition. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

SAMPLE PANS

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED as manager of elevator. 8 years exper. Best references furnished. Address O. C. Reichwein, Surprise, Neb.

DESIRE POSITION as elevator manager; 25 years' experience; best of references. Address 66J10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SECOND MAN wants work in country elvtr.; experienced; handy with machinery; married. Write 66J11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as elevator manager. Years of experience; age 45; married. References. Write John N. Petersen, Waterloo, Neb.

DESIRE SITUATION as mgr. of far. elvtr. or lbr. and gr. bus.; 10 yrs. exper. Can deliver goods. 66F24 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

DESIRE POSITION in elevator; Have had 12 yrs. exper. as manager. Best of refs. Will consider any location. Available at once. Address 66J29 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager of farmers or independent elevator; 12 yrs. exper.; can furnish satisfactory refs. N. D. or Minn. preferred. 66F1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

SITUATION WANTED as second man in elvtr., 6 yrs.' exper. in handling grain, lumber and feed. Best of refs. Illinois preferred. Write 66J2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANT POSITION as manager of farmers elevator; 20 yrs. exper. all kinds of grains and seeds, also sidelines. Accountant now employed. References. Address 66H2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

DESIRE SITUATION as manager of farmers or independent elevator in Ohio or Indiana. 10 years' experience grain and sidelines; can also handle bookkeeping. Best of references. A. L. Ream, Amanda, Ohio.

POSITION DESIRED as manager of farmers or line elevator; 11 years' experience in elevator work and feed grinding; electric power preferred; age 45. Address 66G3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED Grain Man wants position as manager of country elevator; 6 yrs. exper. all grains, feed, seed and coal. Age 32. Prefer Western Kans. Excellent refs. Address 66H3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIED MAN 35 yrs. old with 15 yrs. exper. in grain, seed, feed and coal business desires work about July 1st. Can invest some money and do not mind long hours and hard work. Address 66H8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WANT POSITION with cash grain or option firm. Thirty years' experience, largely in executive positions. Would consider joint account offer. Have terminal experience; also favorable acquaintance in southwest. Address 66J8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN MAN, formerly in business for self until recent bank failure, desires responsible managerial position with growing concern; partnership or reasonable elevator lease in good grain territory. No job is too big—no detail too small. Best references. Address 66J12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION DESIRED by grain man with 20 years experience buying and selling, also grain auditing and accounting. Five years as manager of elevator line in southwest. Well acquainted in northwest and southwest grain territories. Will locate in any section. Age 45. Single, Protestant. Address 66J26, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now!

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

AN OPPORTUNITY—We have discontinued flour milling and offer for sale all machinery and belting in a 500 bbl. mill; also two high Carter disc separator; scales; Rosco Ajax Oat Huller; belt driven attrition mill 22"; bearings and shafting. Scott Logan Mfg. Co., Sheldon, Ia.

OIL ENGINES—HAMMER MILLS

New and used oil engines and hammer mills for sale: 2-Bar Nun, Size 30, direct drive; 1-Jay Bee, Size 40, direct drive; 1-Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine, Size 40 H.P.; 1-Buckeye, Size 50 H.P. Write me your needs before you buy. I'll save you money. J. H. Follmer Supply House, Lewisburg, Penna.

COMPLETE ELEVATOR equipment for sale; 5 bushel Richardson latest type automatic scale; No. 8 Clipper Cleaner; 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse diesel engine; 40 foot manlift; about 110 feet of 16" 6 ply rubber belting with 7x15 buckets; 2 steel elevator boots and turn heads; boxings, clutches, pulleys, shafting, etc. All in good condition. P. O. Box 66, Argos, Ind.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

Attrition Mills, 3 pair high Feed Mill, Driers, Bag-Closing Machines, Steel Elevator Legs complete with exception of belt for 24" belt, approximately 100' centers. 4 Steel elevator legs complete with belt 26½' centers, 14x7 buckets. Many other machines. Write or wire your requirements. **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY**, 1305 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Missouri.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

No. 2 Jay Bee Hammer Mill; 1 Ford Hammer Mill; Hughes Slow Speed Hammer Mill; Hughes High Speed Hammer Mill; 18" Motor Driven Monarch Mill; 20" and 24" Belt driven Monarch Mills; 1 Dreadnaught Crusher; 1 Stover Combination Mill; Car Puller; Air Blast Car Loader; Humphrey Manlift; Corn Shellers; Corn Driers; Corn Crackers and Graders; Corn Meal Bolters; 1 Hess Drier; Hopper, Platform and ½, 1 and 5 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; 4 bu. Fairbanks Automatic Scale; 200 lb. Toledo Scale; ½-ton and 1-ton Vertical Batch Mixers; 1 S. Howes Horizontal 1-ton Mixer; Exact Weight Scales; 2 and 3 pr. High Feed Mills, all makes and sizes; 1 Standard Seed Cleaner, No. 132; 1 Oat Clipper; all kinds of Grain Cleaners; 4 Water Wheels; French Buhr Mills; Clutches; Pulleys, all sizes; Elevators, all sizes; Elevator belt and cups all sizes, belt from 4" up to and including 36"; Blowers, various sizes; 1 Oat Crusher; 25-h.p. Type Y Fairbanks Engine; Nos. 8-D, 7, 9, 47, 49 and 89 Clipper Cleaners; Complete Feed Mill and Elevator Outfits. We have every known machine for the Feed Mill and Elevator. We sell for less. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

MACHINES FOR SALE

A BARGAIN—Three-fourths ton S. Howes Vertical Mixer for sale. Only slightly used. Washburn Milling Co., Malone, N. Y.

PULLEYS, Shafting and Hangers for sale. Let us quote you on any size you need. Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

BATCH MIXERS. The best you can buy. Any desired capacity. Get our prices. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, best on market. Wonderful value. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Company, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.**, Winona, Minn.

REAL BARGAINS

1 "Papee" Hammer Mill.
1 Electro-Magnetic Separator.
1 20-h.p. Hispede Gas Engine, Hangers, Pulleys and Belting.

H. M. Cross & Sons,
Rochester, N. Y.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through **JOURNAL want ads.**

MACHINES WANTED

HAMMER MILL Wanted; No. 3 or 4; also No. 10 Rosco Huller. D. H. Nellis, Hooper, Neb.

USED BATCH MIXER wanted at once. 500 or 1,000 lbs. Must be in good condition and cheap. Soderlund Bros., Box 653, Madrid, Ia.

WANT TO BUY machinery to equip a small commercial feed mill of about 30 tons capacity daily. Must be good and at the right price. Address 66G8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

A GOOD USED model 10 A. T. Farrell clipper grain cleaner with full set of screens wanted. One used elevator leg 60' tall with head, shaft, pulley, belt and buckets for a 6x12" bucket and let to fit 14" boot complete. Pollock Grain Company, Middle Point, Ohio.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills. Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANT TO BUY—One 46" to 50" by 12 or 14" Jack Head Pulley for 2¾"-½" Shaft or with Shaft; one Steel Manlift; one Airblast Ball Bearing Car Loader; Elevator Leg Belt and DP Cups; Elevator Boot with 14" or 16" by 14" Pulley; one 8 or 10 bushel Richardson Automatic Scale; one 10-h.p. Inclosed Fairbanks or other standard make motor with starter. Give price and condition in first letter. Address 66J20, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

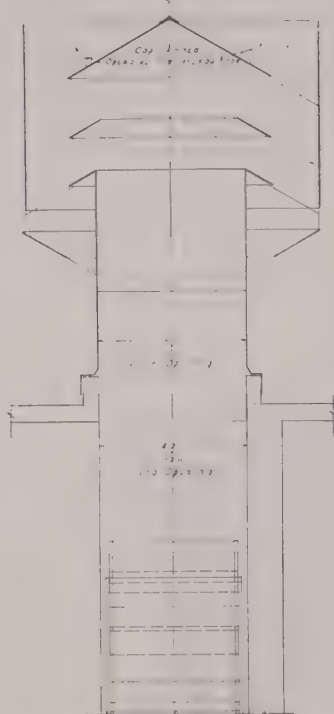
More Powerful than an Act of Congress



From St. Louis, Mo., Post-Dispatch

A Robertson Ventilator Has Been Designed Especially To Lessen The Danger of Dust Explosions In Grain Elevator Legs

ROBERTSON SPECIAL STORMPROOF RECTANGULAR VENTILATOR FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS



RATIO EFFICIENCY FREE AREA OPENING OF VENT TO ELEVATOR LEG

FREE AREA OPENING ELEVATOR LEG=36.7 SQ. FT.
FREE AREA OPENING VENT (CAP IN PLACE)=73.2 SQ. FT.
FREE AREA OPENING VENT (CAP REMOVED)=103.5 SQ. FT.

RATIO LEG TO VENT (CAP IN PLACE)=100% TO 25%
RATIO LEG TO VENT (CAP REMOVED)=100% TO 282%

Diagram showing especially-designed Robertson Rectangular Ventilator mounted on elevator leg.

Patented June 22, 1926—Pat. No. 1589581
Other Patents Pending

THE diagram at the left shows the details of this Robertson Rectangular Ventilator, designed especially to lessen the danger of explosions in grain elevator legs.

Not only has this ventilator been scientifically designed so that too much of the suspended dust in the leg will not be lost through it—but in case of a dust explosion, the pent-up gases, dust and flames, which might otherwise wreck the elevator leg, will be spent through the ventilator. This because:

1. The Robertson Special Rectangular Ventilator Suction Band has twice the area of the stack, giving, thus, additional free area for the release of explosive pressure.
2. The stack itself is flush with the sides of the elevator leg, having the same area as the top of the leg, and offering no obstruction to explosive pressure.
3. The special, patented top gives free passage to gases, etc., in case of a dust explosion.

The Robertson Special Rectangular Ventilator is weather-proof and built for thirty pounds per square foot pressure, which equals 100 to 135 miles wind pressure. Strength and endurance to withstand the years, without maintenance, are built into every Robertson Ventilator.

It is important to note that Robertson Round Ventilators are as efficient on elevator bins as the especially-designed rectangular ventilators on elevator legs.

Don't fail to read the report of the tests made at the Robertson factory, April 9th, in the presence of C. E. Wood, President of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, and Hylton R. Brown, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture—on page 549.

HH ROBERTSON CO.
BUILDING PRODUCTS

WORLD WIDE BUILDING SERVICE



GENERAL OFFICES—GRANT BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA., U.S.A.

The John S. Metcalf Co., Grain Elevator Engineers, Installed Robertson Ventilators to Protect the Houston Grain Elevator, Houston, Texas (shown below.)



GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

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Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
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AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
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Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, MAY 13, 1931

PROSPECTIVE BUILDERS can not help but be surprised at the many marked reductions in the prices of building material. The 50% reduction in the price of cement should insure every new elevator being provided with heavy waterproof basement and dump sink.

WHEN grain dealers and millers combined receive only 3 to 4 cents out of the consumer's bread dollar, as reported some years ago by a Congressional committee, where is the justification for expenditure of millions of taxpayers' money to promote additional competition in grain marketing?

HULLED OATS have become so popular with the feeders of Iowa, that altho that state continues to produce an enormous crop each year, the percentage of it reaching the central markets is diminishing each year. The country elevator operator who is equipped with an up-to-date huller as well as modern grinding and mixing facilities is in a far better position to serve his community than any of the so-called travelmills can ever hope to be.

IMPROVING YOUR office and elevator with a coat of paint after you have given both a thoro cleaning will make your place of business more inviting to your customers. Try it.

THE FUTILITY of the Farm Board's acreage reduction plans are apparent when we learn that to carry out its recommendations would require 1,000,000 of the 2,000,000 cotton growers to quit producing cotton.

THE NET profits reported by the Farmer's National Grain Corporation, in the amount of \$666,266 on the orders it filled for the Grain Stabilization Corporation, will no doubt delight the tax payers who will be called upon to pay the bill.

ASK YOUR CUSTOMERS to test the weight and the quality of purchases made from price cutters. They are pretty sure to get "stung," either in one way, or the other, and it may be they are being cheated in both ways. It will be well, however, first to be sure your own scales are correct, and the quality of the product as you represent it.

A CAREFUL inspection of your weighing facilities before the new crop starts to move may remove one of the persistent causes of shortage every time you empty your bins. It is known that scales do frequently get out of order from natural causes and no one can depend upon their accuracy unless they are occasionally inspected and placed in prime working condition.

THE COURT order holding up the grain rate reduction for 60 days will give the court an opportunity to pass on the justice of cutting rates at the expense of the stockholders of the railroad corporations while the labor arbitration board holds up the wages and the state and local governments hold up taxation on railroad property to the highest level.

COUNTRY elevator operators are interested in the prosperity and buying power of their farmer patrons, which can not be restored until prices of manufactured products come to the farm level. When farm laborers in Oklahoma have had their wage rate cut from \$42.75 in 1927 to \$30.75 per month without board in 1931 as officially reported, a similar cut of 30 per cent in the wages of factory employes and city building trades is long overdue.

AN EXPLOSION of grain dust in an elevator leg of the new part of the Katy Elevator at Fort Worth, Tex., April 24 again emphasizes the danger of permitting particles of iron being tossed about the house with the grain. Only one leg was running at the time of the explosion and after the wreckage was cleared away a hundred pound scale weight from a platform scale was found lodged edgewise in a bucket on the upside of the belt about four feet above where the greatest damage was done to the leg casing. A full report of this explosion will appear in the next number.

IF YOU don't read anything else in this number, be sure to read the resolution adopted by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the demand of Calvin Coolidge that business be freed from governmental interference and the resolutions adopted at the Des Moines meeting last month. All are worth a second perusal.

THE RETIREMENT of the Stabilization Corporation from the wheat market will bring more relief to the wheat growers than anyone else. The price of the new crop will be perpetually depressed by the large stocks now carried by the market meddlers. The general impression is that the price of cash wheat will drop precipitously next month, so it behooves holders to unload.

THE DECISION by the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan declaring unconstitutional the compulsory pooling law of that province is just what might be expected in any court where sanity prevails. To compel a farmer to hand his crops over, against his will, to a third person to sell for him is so manifestly unjust, and such a perversion of legislative functions it ought never to be considered in the halls of Congress.

TEN cheese factories in Eastern Idaho have had to close because competing factories were established by federal government subsidy. Thus government in business, proclaimed loudly as enriching the farmer, has failed in that purpose and is making all of us poorer. Sec. 7 of the Farm Board Law providing that existing facilities shall not be duplicated is ignored, just as no one enforces the provisions of the Constitution that are being violated as the federal government continually exceeds its powers.

ONE CONVINCING experience of an Iowa elevator operator with feed grinding facilities was that his portable mill would not enable him to give the grinding service wanted by his customers, so he disposed of his portable and now hauls ground stock out to his customers and the coarse grain back and what is more, he finds that such elevator equipment not only enables him to offer better grinding service to all customers, but he can keep his labor more completely employed and supply patrons with every ingredient needed for the most complex formula.

ANOTHER BILL the effect of which will be to restrict future trading and thus depress prices for the farmer's crops is in course of preparation by Senator Dickinson for introduction at the next session of Congress. The senator claims his purpose is to place limitation on short selling and not to curtail trading. It is a gratifying admission on his part that trading should not be curtailed; but the course of prices without short selling would be like the path of an airplane dropping perpendicularly thru a swiss cheese atmosphere. At critical periods there would be no support.

THE WONDERFUL crop prospects thruout the winter wheat belt seem to confirm the prevailing conviction that the Farm Board must have snubbed the weather man in its demand for a reduction in the production of wheat. Funny how touchy some of these politicians are!

AN AIRING of the charges that the U. S. Government sold wheat at a cut price after having agreed at a meeting of exporters Apr. 25 to offer hard winter for export thru brokers on an equal basis for all may be desirable in order to clear the corporation of the suggestion of unfair dealing. One of the handicaps under which government in business operates is that public business is necessarily public, and worse still, it is political. On the other hand, a seller can hardly expect the best price if he shouts his offers from the house tops.

POLITICAL VIOLATION of economic law by government controls of rubber, silk, coffee, sugar, nitrates, wheat and cotton was charged by the chairman of the Board of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce with responsibility for the wreckage of the whole world. Of all the markets the money market is the most important by reason of its ramifications, and the political federal reserve board is doing its best to ruin that by marking down the rate of interest to the lowest level in the history of the world. While the President prates of maintaining wages his federal reserve board deprives capital of its fair wage ignorant perhaps of the time-honored maxim, "Cheap money makes a cheap man."

Europe Resents Our Price Boosting Tactics

European consumers continue to resent the efforts of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board to boost the price of their bread. This is clearly reflected in recent reports issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce. More substitutes for wheat bread have been used in Europe during the last eight months than even during the strenuous days of the World's War. Millers are required to use a certain percentage of domestic grain in the manufacture of flour, and bakers of the United Kingdom have posted signs in their shops advising customers that "No North American wheat is used in our bread."

Pegging the price delighted producers for a short period, but the reaction of the consumers is bound to result in a permanent shrinkage in the European demand for North American wheat. The Farm Board through the wasteful use of tax payers' money, may be able to pay the farmers a few pennies more for wheat than the market justifies, but they cannot compel European consumers to pay an advanced price even on a single crop. Buying wheat just for the joy of piling up a big surplus in the world's storehouses, is bound to effect a permanent depressing influence on the price of future crops, so that the farmer is bound

to lose more than he will gain by this artificial stimulation of the wheat market.

Wheat is produced as well as consumed by so many countries outside of North America that its price could not be controlled even though all North American wheat producers acted as a single unit. Wheat is a world commodity and the rest of the world will continue to have a voice in its market price so the sooner the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board turn their activities to some other commodity, the sooner will the producers of both countries get a higher average price, much to the relief of the United States tax payers. The racketeers have not helped the marketing of wheat one penny's worth.

Building Better and Larger Elevators

Hundreds of news items telling of many improvements being made and contemplated in grain elevators this year have been published in recent numbers of the Journal and many others reach us too late for publication in this number, but they all bear convincing evidence of the grain dealers confidence in the future. Not only are they providing much additional storage to care for the farmers' crops, but they are installing larger dumps, scales and legs in order to expedite the unloading of grain at their dumps in order to prevent the congestion in their driveways.

The building of many additional miles of hard roads and the increased sales of larger and larger trucks makes it necessary that every country elevator be equipped to render quick and efficient service for all haulers of grain to the end that they may hurry back home and get another load.

The terminal storage facilities are now so congested with the large surplus being held by the Federal Farm Board that terminal elevator operators generally are planning on increasing their storage capacity in hope of helping to save the farmer's grain from the elements, but even with the many new terminal storehouses and storage annexes now under construction, there will be an urgent demand for more store room to save the crop.

Storing wheat for the Farm Board has proved very profitable in the past and no doubt it will prove equally profitable in the future until the surplus stock is disposed of, but the congestion caused by this surplus stock is likely to cause a spread between the cash and the deferred delivery that will make country storage more profitable. The Farm Board's distressing failure in marketing wheat is not likely to result in any new ventures into the handling of other farm products, or into the processing of farm products, so elevator men generally can expect to use their facilities more actively in the marketing of the 1931 crop, and they should be able to rest assured that they will be free from any interference by the Farm Board through its grinding or marketing activities. Improvements in handling facilities will no doubt bring profitable returns.

Relief from Politicians Farmers Greatest Need

The chiming chorus of caustic criticism, from the nations' newspapers and magazines, denouncing the futile efforts of the Federal Farm Board to boost the price of the world's bread continues to gain rapidly in volume and force. The wonder is how long the vote chasing politicians will persist in trying to kid themselves with the idea that the wheat producers are really being helped by the radical racketeers now financed by the Government. We republish but a few of the hundreds of cartoons reaching us each month uniformly denouncing the ridiculous attempts of the Government to market agricultural products. All of the independent press and economists generally are thoroly convinced that wheat and cotton producers will suffer more in the marketing of the coming crop from the depressing influence of the surplus piled up in the public show windows by the Farm Board than any benefits yet derived from the Government's meddling with business. All attempts of Government to serve in any capacity have always resulted in waste, inefficiency and extravagance and it is hopeless to expect any other result. However, the farmers who have bitterly resented the persistent efforts of the Farm Board's subsidiaries to coerce them into entrusting the marketing of their products to the Grain Corporation, regardless of prices ruling elsewhere, will find much encouragement in the rapid growth of public sentiment against the Farm Board and its bungling methods.

The rapid increase in the deficit of the U. S. Treasury, the deep depression in manufacturing and merchandising lines combined with the absence of any lasting benefits to agriculture as the result of the Agricultural Marketing Act helps to stimulate the growing demand for Real Relief of the Farmers from meddling by the politicians and racketeers with the marketing of farm products.

The fact that the attempt of Great Britain to control the rubber market and of Brazil to control the coffee market were dismal failures did not deter our politicians from attempting to control the marketing of ALL agricultural products. Such consummate conceit is ludicrous even in the richest nations of the world. Far sighted farmers who have long recognized that they were being made the goat by this governmental experiment are protesting more and more vigorously and refusing to have anything to do with the grasping racketeers who are seeking to prey upon them thru the Farm Board's subsidiaries. It is the first duty of every self-respecting citizen to take up the cause of the farmer and demand that he be granted the full right to produce what he wants and to market it where the price best suits his interests free from any dictation by politicians or marketing racketeers. The farmers want and need relief from these autocrats. Why not help them to get it?

Another Relief Plan

Former Chairman Legge, in a recent talk to the members of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Ass'n, urged them to work out a plan for credit selling of lumber for use in building farm granaries. There would naturally be no serious objection to that, but as a method of farm relief, the plan is certainly not valuable.

In the first place; there are as many years in which sales made at harvest time are more profitable as there are years in which holding the grain is the better. In the next place; farm storage, especially of combine wheat, is dangerous, and in the third place, if we are to market any large amount of our wheat abroad, the best time to do it is just as soon after our harvest as the grain can safely be shipped.

Farm storage means an extra handling; it means some loss in weight; it means extra insurance and it means loss of interest on the investment, and finally, it may mean both weevil and heat damage.

Under these conditions borrowing money for erecting farm granaries can't have much of an appeal to foresighted farmers.

To Buy or To Build

The Farmers National Grain Corp'n is writing letters to country elevator owners in which the latter are being offered the option of selling their properties to the National Corp'n or of being forced to meet the competition of new elevators erected to meet the alleged needs of those farmers who desire to market cooperatively.

For the benefit of country elevator owners, and incidentally for the benefit of the officials of the F. N. G. C., it may be in order to quote that part of the Agricultural Marketing Act which specifically applies to such conditions. It is paragraph 3 to sub-section c of section 7, and it reads as follows:

No loan for the construction, purchase, or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that there are not available suitable existing facilities that will furnish their services to the cooperative association at reasonable rates; and in addition to the preceding limitation, no loan for the construction of facilities shall be made unless the board finds that suitable existing facilities are not available for the purchase or lease at a reasonable price or rent.

This paragraph was put into the law upon the insistence of the special committee from the grain trade which went to Washington at the time the measure was being whipped into shape by Congress. Its meaning and intent are clear enough, and it remains to be seen as to whether or not the officials of the Farmers National Grain Corp'n attempt to ignore or over-ride it. In view of the fact that all of the farmers' "official" friends have been praising the law for two years, and have been saying that under "normal" conditions it would work, it is hardly conceivable that any of them should make any flagrant attempts to nullify these plain provisions and prohibitions. However, if they do, the courts would certainly grant injunctive relief. The Constitution of the United States still provides that neither life, liberty nor property may be taken from any person, without due process of law.

Building Materials at Favorable Price Level for New Construction

Construction material costs reached their peak in 1920 when they were 133 per cent of the five year average of 1919-23.

In 1921 they dropped to 84 per cent and after a recovery to 95 per cent in 1923, declined to 83 per cent in 1926, after which the market firmed without advancing far until it reached the 87 per cent level in December, 1929.

A steady decline has been and still is in progress, the initial drop being to 75 per cent in November, 1930. In January, 1931, the market again turned down and now material prices are at the bottom thus far.

Labor costs in the building industry of the country have steadily risen from 98 per cent in 1922 to 136 per cent in 1930, a slight decline having set in in October, 1930, to a present nominal level of 134 per cent. In some cities, however, journeymen are accepting 50 per cent of the scale. At Memphis, Tenn., where the scale for tile setters was \$1.37½ they are accepting 50 cents per hour. Building contractors of Indianapolis have reduced all wages 20%.

It is unfortunate that President Hoover by his continued insistence since November, 1929, on the necessity of maintaining wage rates at the 1929 level has placed himself in an awkward position. On the contrary, to meet the lowered wholesale cost of commodities it is necessary to reduce the unit cost of production, and this can not be done by maintaining the labor cost of each unit of output. It benefits no builder to work his men three days a week at top wages. A full week's work at one-half the scale would soon expand the buying power of the consumer until all found work, after which a slow but steady rise in wages again would ensue.

Retail lumber prices at Chicago are \$52.50 per thousand for No. 1 common yellow pine flooring, ¾ by 4 ins.; \$49.50 for No. 1 boards 1x6; \$44 for 2x4, 16 ft.; \$40 for 2x6; \$61 for longleaf timbers No. 1 common 10 to 16 ft., 4x4 to 8x8; \$47.50 for northern hemlock, 2x4, 16 ft., rough or dressed.

Clear plain red oak flooring 25/32x2¼ sells at \$94.50; maple flooring, first grade, \$100, second grade \$89.50 and third grade \$60.

Galvanized steel sheets are quoted for No. 24 at \$2.90 to \$3 at Chicago mill; reinforcing bars, billet steel, 2c per pound; structural shapes at 1.70 to 1.80c; common iron bars, 1.75 to 1.80c. Standard wire nails are \$1.90

to \$2 per keg to the retail trade, galvanized nails \$3.90 to \$4.

Common brick are quoted at \$12 per thousand, Portland cement in cloth \$2.35 per barrel, crushed stone \$2 per cubic yard; Wisconsin bulk lime \$1.50 per barrel.

The wholesale market for cement in carload lots has been weak during April prices, having been cut below the cost of production, sales being reported at \$1.50 and less.

Compulsory Pooling Unconstitutional

The Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan on Apr. 27 gave a unanimous decision against the 100 per cent compulsory pool law, each of the four judges writing an opinion criticizing the proposal. Justice McKay said:

It is manifest from reading the whole act that its object and intention is to create a compulsory monopolistic co-operative corporate body in place of the voluntary pool, for the purpose of getting possession of all grain grown in the province of Saskatchewan available for sale and selling by far the large portion, therefore beyond the province, that is in the other provinces and in foreign countries.

The company therefore incorporated by the act is not incorporated with provincial objects alone, which the provincial legislature would have the right to do under head 11, but the main object is to interfere with trade and commerce beyond the boundaries of the province, which is a subject matter that the Dominion parliament of Canada alone is competent to deal with, under Sec. 91, Head 2, of the B.N.A. act; 'The Regulation of Trade and Commerce.'

The act is of such a nature that it cannot be enacted by either parliament or the legislature alone, as it covers both the Dominion and provincial spheres of legislative jurisdiction; the province having power to legislate with regard to local matters dealt with by the act, and parliament with regard to matters extending beyond the provinces.

Justice Martin said: The right of the Saskatchewan grain co-operative to receive powers ab extra can have no effect on the question here involved; and the legislature can not confer upon it the exclusive control of the export of grain from the province, any more than it can confer similar powers upon an individual.

Pool Graft Enjoined by Court

The U. S. District Court at Lincoln, Neb., on May 2, enjoined the Wheat Growers Finance Co. from collecting membership fees from the members of the Nebraska Wheat Growers Ass'n.

When the Pool was organized it was agreed that it would take in Nebraska and Wyoming and that it would begin "orderly marketing" as soon as 50 per cent of the acreage had been signed up.

Of the 14,000 signers about 5,000 gave their notes for the \$10 fee, and altho the required 50 per cent was never signed up the promoters looked greedily upon the notes given by the farmers, and it was determined to force payment for something the farmers never received. To gold-brick the growers was the problem. Accordingly the Wheat Growers Finance Co. was organized to carry on the work, the notes being turned over to the Federal Trust Co. for collection. This "Federal" has no connection with the Federal Farm Board, altho Sam McKelvie, the Federal Farm Board member, was identified with the old Nebraska Pool.

Besides the \$10 the costs of suit taxed against each "sucker" who was willing to let a Pool gamble with his property, were \$29 additional, making \$39.

The defense offered by the victims was that the signers had never received any consideration in exchange for the notes. It was a purely one-sided transaction. The court sustained the defense.

There have been and are Pools in other states and other countries, the members of which not only have never received any consideration but by continuing to be members have received only deductions.

U. S. Chamber Protests Government in Business

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at its annual meeting at Atlantic City, N. J. adopted the following resolution:

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has repeatedly opposed the government engaging in any and all forms of business enterprise in competition with its citizens.

We believe the time has now come for the directors and officers of the chamber to enlist its membership in a survey of the forms and extent of government competition in the fields of business enterprise and to lead the business interests of the country and their organizations in a continuous and aggressive effort to have the government withdraw from existing competition as soon as necessary preparation and adjustment can be made, and against the government entering upon further competition in any field.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Illinois Track Scale Law?

Grain & Feed Journals: What are the provisions of the law in Illinois compelling the railroad company to put in scales for weighing grain?—Paul R. Smith Grain Co., Sullivan, Ill.

Ans.: This law was enacted very many years ago to hold the railroad companies responsible for full amount of grain loaded into the car.

In Illinois a shipper who desires a clean B/L can make the railroad company give him one under the track scale law, chapter 114, section 119, providing that at stations where the shipments of grain during the preceding year have amounted to 50,000 bus. the railroad company shall maintain scales, weigh cars before and after loading and give a receipt for the grain so shipped. In case of neglect or refusal to erect scales the law requires the railroad company to accept the shipper's sworn statement of the amount of grain loaded. Failure to comply subjects the railroad to a fine of \$100 a day and costs.

Confirmation Blank

Grain & Feed Journals: Does the following form of confirmation blank comply with the uniform sales law of Pennsylvania?

We hereby confirm sale to you today thru
.....Quantity..... Grade.....
Price per bushel ofCost
and Freight Paid toTime of ship-
ment.....To be billed to.....
Routing Terms Accepted.....
.....Signature.

The buyer is requested to sign and return by mail.—E. H. Suerkin, Erie, Pa.

Ans.: The uniform sales law of 1915 has been changed in name to "Sales Act, Title 69," and is as liberal as the law of other states.

Sec. 1 reads: A contract to sell goods is a contract whereby the seller agrees to transfer the property in goods to the buyer for a consideration called the price.

Sec. 42 provides that if the amount is over \$500 the contract must be in writing and signed, etc.

The blank above contains nothing contrary to the Sales Act. If made thru a broker the contract is not valid, of course, unless signed by the principal.

Procedure to Obtain Track Scale from Railroad Company?

Grain & Feed Journals: We own and operate a grain elevator located on a lease on the C. & E. I. R. R. and ship out from 100,000 to 150,000 bus. of grain yearly.

We are anxious for a track scale whereby we can weigh carloads of grain on the track.

I have been told the railway company will furnish same in the state of Illinois. Can the Journal advise me on this, also as to what procedure would be necessary?—Chas. H. Jenne, Jenne & Campbell, Sullivan, Ill.

Ans.: Under the Illinois statute it is compulsory on the railroad company to install a track scale, only when the railroad company refuses to issue a clean B/L on shipper's own statement of weight. The law is published elsewhere in this column.

Track scales are expensive and not so accurate as hopper and truck scales. A good track scale costs more to install than it does to build a complete small elevator. The amount of business transacted at many small industries does not warrant the expense of putting in an up-to-date track scale. Therefore the railroad company is more likely to take the alternative of accepting the shipper's weights, in which case it can

not be compelled to install any scales whatever.

If, after request for clean B/L, and denial, the railroad company refuses to install a track scale, the matter should be taken up with the Illinois Commerce Commission at Springfield, Ill.

Season's High and Low on Futures?

Grain & Feed Journals: What were the highs and lows for the season on wheat and corn futures and the dates?—O. W. Riggs, New York, N. Y.

Ans.: According to the records of the Board of Trade quotation department, in charge of Mr. E. J. Chronister, the highs and lows to date have been, on

Wheat: Old May, \$1.14 on Aug. 7, 1930; 73c on Nov. 15, 1930. July, 92c Oct. 28, 1930; 58½c Mar. 24, 1931. September delivery, 76c Dec. 3 and 18, 1930; 57½c Apr. 2, 1931.

Corn: May, \$1.03½ Aug. 7, 1930; 53½c Apr. 27, 1931. July, 87½c Oct. 9 and 10, 1930; 56¼c Apr. 27, 1931. September delivery, 73½c Jan. 15, 1931; 56½c Apr. 27, 1931.

Commission Merchant's Protection against Undercharge Claims

Grain & Feed Journals: With regard to the inquiry on page 476 of last number, entitled "Recovery of Freight Charge from Receiver," I am calling attention to the amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act covering liability of commission merchants for freight undercharges.

It is not altogether clear from the correspondent's inquiry as to whether or not his transaction was handled in the capacity of a commission merchant, but if it was the amendment of section 3 of Interstate Commerce Act, to which I refer, would have protected him, in the event he had given notice of his agency. We have arranged for people in this market who handle grain as commission merchants to give the proper notice to the carriers of their agency, and this would be a good thing for others to do.

However, I do not believe that trade generally knows of the existence of this act, which was approved in 1927.—W. R. Scott, sec'y, Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

The amendment of 1927 to which Mr. Scott refers, reads as follows:

Where carriers by railroad are instructed by a shipper or consignor to deliver property transported by such carriers to a consignee other than the shipper or consignor, such consignee shall not be legally liable for transportation charges in respect of the transportation of such property (beyond those billed against him at the time of delivery for which he is otherwise liable) which may be found to be due after the property has been delivered to him, if the consignee (a) is an agent only and has no beneficial title in the property and (b) prior to delivery of the property has notified the delivering carrier in writing of the fact of such agency and absence of beneficial title, and, in the case of a shipment reconsigned or diverted to a point other than that specified in the original B/L, has also notified the delivering carrier in writing of the name and address of the beneficial owner of the property. In such cases the shipper or consignor, or, in the case of a shipment so reconsigned or diverted, the beneficial owner shall be liable for such additional charges, irrespective of any provisions to the contrary in the B/L or in the contract under which the shipment was made. An action for the enforcement of such liability may be begun within the period provided in paragraph (3) of section 16 or before the expiration of six months after final judgment against the carrier in an action

against the consignee begun within the period provided in paragraph (3) of section 16. If the consignee has given to the carrier erroneous information as to who the beneficial owner is, such consignee shall himself be liable for such additional charges, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph. An action for the enforcement of such liability may be begun within the period provided in paragraph (3) of section 16 or before the expiration of six months after final judgment against the carrier in an action against the beneficial owner named by the consignee begun within the period provided in paragraph (3) of section 16.

Additional Losses Caused by Explosions in Feed Mills

Grain & Feed Journals: In reading the April 22nd number of your most helpful Journal, I find an interesting list of explosions which have occurred in feed mills, but sad to relate, your list does not tell of all the explosions. Consequently I am sending you herewith a list of additional explosions in feed mills. All of these were caused by metal passing through the grinder and, of course, all of these explosions could have been prevented had the feed mill operators installed some device for removing iron, steel, brass and stone from the grain as it was being fed to the mill. It will no doubt be of additional interest to your readers to know that we also have a long list of elevator fires traceable direct to feed mills which were not protected by separators.—Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Eugene Arms, Mgr., Chicago.

Allensburg, Wash., Oct., 1929. Comstock Arvidson Co. Metal passed through a hammer mill and caused an explosion in the conveyor beyond the mill which ripped the top off of a bin on the third floor. Fire followed which was extinguished.

Fenton, Mich., Sept. 24, 1930. Walcott Brothers' Mill. Operator heard metal pass through the mill, and shortly afterward there was a muffled explosion. Smoke and fire were blown out through cracks in the elevator leg.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 27, 1930. Hoffman Feed Co., Inc. An explosion occurred in the attrition mill which blew the inspection covers off and communicated fire to elevator leg housing. Operator heard something pass through the mill just before the explosion.

Platteville, Colo., Sept. 8, 1928. J. C. Ottesen. An explosion in the dust collector attached to a hammer mill set fire to the plant. The explosion was caused by tramp iron passing into the mill.

Athens, Mich., Oct., 1928. Athens Milling and Power Co. There was no explosion, but the mill was completely wrecked by tramp iron passing through it. The plates and case broken, shaft sprung, frame cracked and a large piece broken out of the fly wheel runner which carried the moving plate.

Belgrade, Nebr., Aug. 30, 1929. Iron passing through Belgrade Hord Co.'s three high roller mill caused an explosion which blew the roof off the elevator and cupola and set fire to the plant in several places.

Jamestown, N. D., Jan. 16, 1931. Occident Elevator Co. Operator heard metal going through attrition mill. Explosion immediately followed which blew out one side of driveway and one section of opposite wall. Several small fires were extinguished.

DeSmet, S. Dak., Jan., 1931. DeSmet Elevator Co. An explosion caused by metal passing through an attrition mill blew the elevator head off and caused damage to the leg housing.

Kelso, N. D., Dec. 30, 1930. Equity Elevator and Trading Co. A piece of metal in an attrition mill caused an explosion. Due to presence of operator resulting fires in several places were extinguished without much damage.

Crude rubber, the price of which the British government tried to control under the Stevenson plan, fell to 7 cents per pound last month, the lowest on record, having hit a peak of \$1.23 per pound in July, 1925. From its high of \$1.46 on the enactment of the Agricultural Marketing Act how low will wheat fall after the collapse of U. S. Government control? The lowest price on record for contract wheat at Chicago is 48½¢ in January, 1895.

Boston Exchange Protests Operation of Marketing Act

Believing that the Agricultural Marketing Act is subversive of orderly marketing and contrary to natural economic laws the directors of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange recently adopted the following resolution:

That the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, thru its board of directors, does hereby protest against the injection of our Government into business in competition with its own citizens; and

That it make every effort to have the Agricultural Marketing Act amended by the elimination from it of the provision permitting Government agencies financed by public moneys to compete with private enterprises and to borrow public moneys for such competition, which we consider unfair practice, economically unsound and wholly un-American.

Government Sells 15,000,000 Bus. Wheat

It was announced May 2 that the Grain Stabilization Corporation, which is the grain name of the United States Government, had sold to a syndicate headed by the Norris Grain Co., and the Continental Export Co., for export, a round lot of 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bus. of wheat, presumably part of the 35,000,000 that the Government decided some time ago to dispose of abroad.

A big loss had to be taken by the taxpayers on this deal, which is one reason the Government Treasury has a deficit of over \$900,000,000, most of which, however, has been squandered in other unproductive activities.

Details of the transaction have not been announced, but the price is supposed to be very much less than 61 cents per bushel. The Government has paid all the way from \$1.25 to 72 cents per bushel in its price pegging operations.

Much of the wheat now being sold at a loss was bought from the Farmers National Grain Corporation at higher prices, enabling that corporation to show an alleged "profit" of over \$600,000. How the politicians do love to kid the taxpayers!

Birmingham Grain Exchange Fights Farm Bureau

The Birmingham Grain Exchange has begun agitation to prevent the practice of the Farm Bureau doing a mercantile business in competition with the licensed brokers, mills and merchants of Alabama. It is claimed that Alabama taxpaying mills, jobbers, wholesalers and brokers have suffered a loss of several million dollars in business by the practice of the Farm Bureau buying flour, grain, feeds, etc., direct from mills in Chicago and other Western cities, instead of through home agencies. It is also claimed that the Farm Bureau not only sells to farmers but to other persons as well.

A meeting was recently held in Montgomery in support of a bill introduced in the legislature to prevent the Farm Bureau engaging in the mercantile business. J. C. Hodges, president of the Birmingham Grain Exchange, presided over the meeting which was attended by grain men, hardware and implement dealers, and by representatives of the Alabama Merchants Ass'n.

The practice of the Farm Bureau was defended by President Bradford Knapp of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, agricultural college closely affiliated with the Bureau, stating that the bill now in the legislature would be bitterly opposed. His argument was that the Bureau permits the farmers to buy their supplies collectively and at more favorable prices. He also pleaded that

the present plight of the farmers at this time gave particular rise to special consideration for them.—Geo. H. Watson.

Scores Governmental Interference With Private Business

Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago, in speaking before the International Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D. C., this month, made some pertinent remarks concerning governmental interference and economic laws. Some of his pointed remarks follow:

The greatest damage done to farmers was to induce them to believe that in government action there was some magic wand which would lift off their shoulders the responsibility of hard work, thrift, and economy. The farmer was led to over-produce, just as manufacturers have been.

Like all of us, in every line of activity, the farmer was deceived by high values in the time of his prosperity. In a well-intentioned, but what now seems an unfortunate venture, the government provided abundant credit facilities for the farmer's use. These facilities were supplemented by other large and liberal lending agencies, which likewise were misled by land values. The result was that millions of farmers assumed obligations out of all proportion to any possible normal farm income.

All of us interested in farm activity and farm finance must assume our share of responsibility for this situation. We are learning our lesson and will have to take our medicine with the farmer. For this mistake, time and hard work seem to be the only remedy. Certainly more credit will not solve the problem.

When we find that on approximately 20 per cent of the farms in the United States there is not a milch cow nor a chicken and that on more than 30 per cent there is not a hog, and on approximately 90 per cent not a sheep; when we know, further, that on many farms in our large agricultural states no gardens are kept and almost every article of food is purchased at the store, we are forced to the conclusion that the farmer is not farming as he should.

Pigs and chickens and cows and sheep are worth more to the individual farmer than all the government relief programs that may possibly be conceived.

Relief from world distress, the cure for economic ills, does not lie in the domain of political action. Wherever legislative programs have been undertaken for the cure of economic ills, state socialism, with failure immeasurably worse, has been the re-

Would Have Canadian Wheat Board

Premier Bracken of Manitoba has announced a conference to be held at Saskatoon, Sask., in May, to formulate plans for the marketing of the 1931 wheat crop. Mr. Bracken is known to favor pooling of crops.

The difficulty is that the Dominion premier, Mr. Bennett, is firmly opposed to price fixing.

Europe's Resistance to North American Wheat Control

The majority of grain importing countries on continental Europe increased their duties on wheat or flour, or both, during 1930 and several of them more than once. A third country was added to the two which already made the importation of cereals subject to restriction or license. Five European countries enforced their protective duties by requiring that given proportions of domestic wheat or flour be mixed with the imported. A sixth country was added early in 1931.

Several countries resorted to governmental monopolies or state controls of trade in one or more grains—a device that has come and gone in earlier years. To insure quickly adjustable controls on imports, authority to change duties on cereals and other foods was, in a few countries, vested in the Minister of Finance or of Commerce.—U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Why Business Should Be Free

If it is desirable to protect the people in their freedom and independence, if it is desirable to avoid the blighting effects of monopoly supported by money of the taxpayer, if it is desirable to prevent the existence of a privileged class, if it is desirable to shield public officials from the influence of propaganda and the acute pressure of entrenched selfishness, if it is desirable to keep the Government unincumbered and clean, with an eye single to public service, we should leave the conduct of our private business with the individual, where it belongs, and not undertake to unload it on the Government.—Calvin Coolidge.

Death of N. S. Beale

Newton S. Beale died unexpectedly on the morning of Apr. 29 at his home in Tama, Ia., of acute heart disease. He had been enjoying his usual health until the evening before, when he had a slight heart attack.

Mr. Beale settled in Iowa in 1879 and since then had been engaged in the grain business continuously. He was a charter member of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n and as chairman of its better weights committee waged a fight against shortages in shipments to central markets. His careful investigations and persistent demands led to many improvements in the weighing of bulk grain.

He was one of the organizers of the Iowa Grain Dealers Ass'n, and at the time of his death was vice pres. of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, its successor.

He was mayor of Tama at one time, and a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1921. He had served as pres. of the Commercial Club. For many years he was a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Beale was 75 years of age, and is survived by his widow and son, Robert L. Beale.



N. S. Beale, Tama, Ia., Deceased

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Few Farmers Favor Farm Board

Grain & Feed Journals: Farm Board activities have been far more harmful than beneficial to the producers. Most of the farmers feel the same way about it. Few are strong for it.—H. T. Still & Sons, Piasa, Ill.

A Complete Failure from the Start

Grain & Feed Journals: My conviction and that of the farmers in general is that the Farm Board in attempting to peg the price of wheat and to have growers turn their grain over to pools has done far more harm than good. The Federal Farm Board has been a complete failure from the start.—W. A. Evans, manager, Farmers Co-operative Co., Ireton, Ia.

Grain for Industrial Alcohol Not a Lost Market

Grain & Feed Journals: In response to the query relative to the farmers of this country losing their market for grain used in the manufacture of alcohol due to the development of a process of making commercial alcohol from crude oil, natural gas and sulphur, I hardly believe the new synthetic process employed at our West Virginia plant is such as to warrant reasonable cause for alarm on the part of grain producers and handlers.—W. E. Thompson, Vice President, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp., New York City.

Farm Board's Set-ups Are Middlemen

Grain & Feed Journals: Government interference with any private business is detrimental to the efficiency of that particular business, whether it be the grain business or some other. I can not see where the farmers have profited from pegging. It has had the effect of keeping the speculator out of the market.

I can not conceive where the marketing conditions at terminals could be improved by the set-ups the Farm Board has established. Far better had they originated a credit organization and cut out the so-called regional set-ups.—A. S. Hough, manager, South Side Farmers Union, Dawson, N. D.

Texas to Protect Draft Proceeds in Defunct Bank

Grain & Feed Journals: A bill has just been introduced in the Texas Legislature which, if passed, will have the effect of requiring shippers funds from draft proceeds in defunct bank to be treated as a trust fund and not as assets of the defunct bank. We feel that is a step forward.

The Traffic Manager of Purina Mills of Fort Worth and myself were just down to Austin to attend a hearing on this vitally important matter.

Mr. R. C. Cowan, manager of the Purina Mills, has promised to appear on our approaching program to talk at length on this subject.—H. B. Dorsey, Sec'y, Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fort Worth, Tex.

Failure in the End

Grain & Feed Journals: Farmers in this territory think operations of the Farm Board will show a failure in the end. With the pegged price we still have the wheat. I believe in letting the price go where it belongs and selling our surplus.—C. C. Hawkins, Edgerton, Kan.

Farmers' Loss by Dealing Thru Pools

Grain & Feed Journals: One Michigan experience in pooling which perhaps the most of you remember vividly is that of our wool pool of a few years ago. At the time growers were placing wool in the pool they could have sold at around 60c per pound. Their final settlement was made on a basis of 14 to 20 cents per pound. The elevators of Michigan have always handled wool on a merchandising margin of from 1½ to 2 cents per pound, but the per pound expense of handling by the growers' pool as shown by returns to the growers was approximately 7 cents per pound.

In Colorado where there is a bean pool sponsored by the government, the paying price to the growers today for pinto beans is \$2.50 per cwt. In Idaho, Montana and Wyoming, where there are also bean pools sponsored by the government, the paying price today for Great Northern White beans is \$2.50 per cwt., and in Idaho the paying price on Idaho Red beans is \$1.30 per cwt. In Michigan, however, without a pool, our growers are receiving from \$1.00 to \$2.20 per cwt. more for their beans, depending upon variety than are the farmers in the Mountain States.—Arthur C. Atwell, Michigan Bean Co., Cass City, Mich.

Better Feeling in the Trade

Grain & Feed Journals: The grain and milling trade is having its "troubles" but they are not down and out, by a whole lot. It is a blow to have the Government as a direct competitor in business, but Government operation never has been able economically to compete with private ownership operation. A country-wide movement is now on foot to "Get the Government Out of Private Business," and believe us we are heartily in sympathy with the idea and shall assist in every way possible.

We have been "investigating" a little lately and it is most encouraging to learn from elevator contractors, feed mill manufacturers and other sources, that the feeling in the grain trade is taking on renewed life, and improvements in equipment and elevator facilities are already under way. Certainly the growing conditions in our state now are encouraging toward handling a volume business this season. The problems of the Farm Board are giving them plenty cause for worry and their troubles have just begun. Money is plentiful and grain prices promise to be lowest in many years. With your knowledge of the marketing of grain, and a half chance with the Farm Board, together with your "sidelines," there is good reason to look forward to the coming season with considerable optimism.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis.

Working for Victims

Grain & Feed Journals: The Farm Bureau and the I. A. A. are trying to get the directors here to sign up to ship to the Mid-West set up. I know they would be foolish to agree to ship all to any one firm.—B. E. Morgan, Paxton, Ill.

Farm Board Broke the Market

Grain & Feed Journals: Had the Farm Board stayed out of the market we feel that the world price of wheat would have been from 30c to 50c per bushel more at point of origin than it is at present.

Our farmer patrons certainly would be glad indeed to see the marketing act repealed and allow wheat to seek its own level.—P. G. Newkirk, Clinton, Okla.

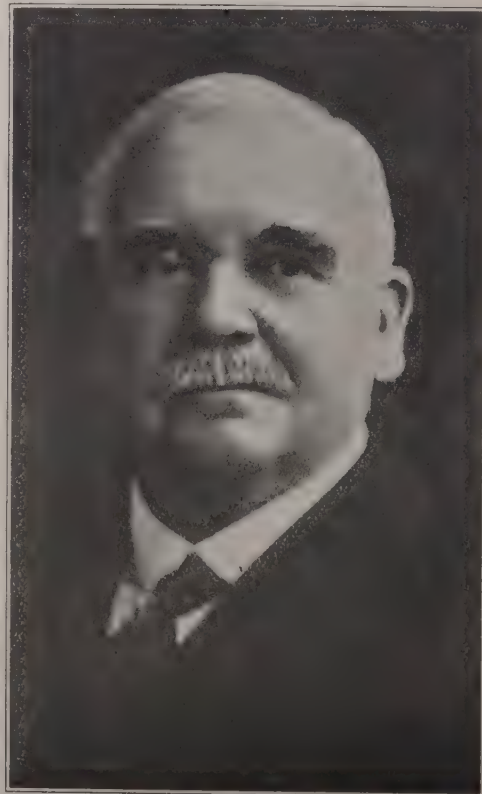
Do Not Pay Solicitors Retainer Fee for Promises to Collect

Grain & Feed Journals: Many of our members are complaining about solicitors asking for (and sometimes collecting) retainer fees for collecting reparations on all shipments of grain and grain products from Oct. 1, 1930, to the date the new rate was to go into effect, which fees range from \$100 to \$150. This has been occurring regularly since the first of the year.

As soon as we got this information we advised our membership that reparation must first be ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and if the Commission does order such reparations it would not be necessary to employ an attorney or pay from \$100 to \$150 to get what was due them.

For the protection of shippers of grain we believe a statement appearing in the Journal confirming the above would tend to protect the interests of the country shippers.—E. J. Smiley, Sec'y, Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Topeka, Kan.

(Ed. Note: Mr. Smiley's assertion is essentially correct. It is known that some so-called auditing firms located in Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska have been "bleeding" the grain trade everywhere in the counts outlined above.)



Joshua P. Gibbons, Kearney, Neb., Deceased

Changing Conditions in Grain Marketing

From Address by Wm. B. Bosworth, Ass't Sec'y Chicago Board of Trade, Before Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Des Moines

The suggestion that the Canadian Wheat Pool, Federal Farm Board and pool organizations in Australia and Argentine combine into one large price fixing body evoked the human resentment which is so natural and easily aroused, and, coupled with the economic depression in Europe, is a very real factor in the changing conditions in the marketing of grain.

A year ago the Farm Board undertook to stand at the terminals and pay a pegged price for all wheat that could be shipped to them by their foster children—the co-operatives. They had a real experience and became the owners of 64,000,000 bus. of the best wheat the country possessed. After this famous and costly effort had failed the Farm Board reached the conclusion that "Stabilization corporation activities mean buying, not selling. Sales by a stabilization corporation tend promptly to turn the market downward, and the stabilization corporation finds itself with abundant supplies to be marketed in competition with all export countries."

After an experiment that did not work another was tried. Huge amounts of wheat were bought for delivery in deferred months to hold the futures prices at a stabilized level. The first plan failed. The second plan is in the stage of being worked out.

The passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act, intended to be of benefit to the farmer, has admittedly failed of its purpose. Ably managed by honest men interested in the working out of a definite scheme of farm relief, the operation under the act has again demonstrated the futility of interference with the normal action and reaction to supply and demand.

The administration of the Board of Trade, over a period of years, has consistently opposed everything that in their judgment appeared to be unsound and unsafe in the various measures for farm relief. As a result of this consistent opposition, the Board has frequently been criticized and its desire to see a prosperous agriculture has been questioned. Such conclusion is absolutely wrong. The Board of Trade is essentially a marketing place, and the business has grown up with the prosperity and development of the agricultural community. It is, therefore, always heartily in favor of any sound measures looking to larger rewards to the farmer for his work.

The enforcement of the act has caused serious inconvenience and loss to the Grain Trade. The action of the Stabilization Corporation in entering the wheat market in a large way resulted in grain being taken out of the regular channels of commerce and being held in storage, instead of going on the market, for distribution in this country and abroad through the usual channels and at the proper time. In addition, the Government has advanced large sums for the purpose of building up co-operative companies, under obligation to market their grain through the single channel approved by the Farm Board. It has now been very cleverly shown that the stabilization program, under the Farm Relief Act, has failed completely in the attempt to maintain the market on any satisfactory level, and its operations have only resulted in large financial loss and accumulations which are a menace to the coming crops.

As to the progress of the co-operative program, it has been very clearly demonstrated in the experience of other countries

that the unit system of marketing through one national channel is not a success and that a free and open market, carrying a wide public interest, is the only sound and safe means of disposing of staple crops.

Board of Trade Recommends.—As a result of observations of the operations to date, the administration of the Board of Trade strongly recommends:

First, that the United States Government should, at the earliest possible date, divest itself entirely of the business of merchandising grain, to the end that the marketing of the surplus already stored up shall be handled by the regular dealers in the domestic and export trade, with the least possible disturbance to the marketing of the coming crops.

Second, that in assisting the development of co-operative marketing as required under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act, Government funds should be devoted to the purpose for which they are intended, and should not be used at lower rates of interest in the merchandising of commodities in competition with the established trade.

Third, that the maintenance of a free and open market for grain with a wide public interest is essential to the best interests of the producer and consumer.

Fourth, that the market should be relieved of unnecessary detailed governmental supervision and bureaucratic control.

Growers Condemn Farm Board

Geo. E. Duis, pres. of the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n, announced on Apr. 22 that it had severed "all connections with the Farm Board."

Mr. Duis is a director of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, having been elected at the recent annual meeting, but speaking from his "inside" knowledge he now says "formation of the Farmers National Grain Corporation has been unwise, and is, generally speaking, detrimental to co-operative grain marketing and is of no benefit whatever to member co-operatives of that organization."

His Pool will continue operating independently.

Two weeks earlier Mr. Duis advised farmers in the spring wheat territory not to follow the advice of the Farm Board to reduce acreage.

Mr. Duis claims that there is still due his Pool \$620,805.98 for wheat sold on the pegged price basis of 1929. He threatens suit to collect.

The Farm Board made a direct loan to the Pool on 4,000,000 bus. of stored wheat, and the Farmers National also loaned the Pool \$300,000 to finance its marketing operations, and advanced additional funds to meet current expenses.

The North Dakota-Montana Pool was recently suspended from membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce because its financial statements were not up to the standard required by the Chamber.

Mr. Duis says: "If the farm relief is to be what the Federal Farm Board has handed agriculture through their co-operatives to date, it is certain that members of the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n have had all of that kind of relief they want and are ready to go back to their own methods of marketing as they did for a number of years without the 'assistance' of the Farm Board."

The American Cotton Shippers Ass'n at its recent convention at New Orleans adopted a resolution calling for the abolition of the Federal Farm Board. This demand is daily gaining new converts.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

May 13-15. Millers' Nat'l Federation, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago.

May 15. Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

May 18-19. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Mineral Wells, Tex.

May 18-21. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

May 21-22. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Municipal Auditorium, Amarillo, Tex.

May 27-28. Southeastern Feed Control Officials, Memphis, Tenn.

May 28-29. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Victoria, B. C.

June 1-2. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 4-6. American Feed Mfr's. Ass'n., French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 8-10.—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Ass'n, Galveston, Tex.

June 15-16. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

June 17-18. Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers' Ass'n, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, O.

June 18-20. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n Irvin Cobb Hotel, Paducah, Ky.

June 19-20.—Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Walla Walla, Wash.

June 22-23. Farm Seed Ass'n of No. America, Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

June 24-26. Am. Seed Trade Ass'n, Louisville, Ky.

June 29-30. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Sagamore Club, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y.

July 22-23.—New York State Hay and Grain Dealers' Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

July 23-24. National Hay Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 11. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Rice, Houston, Tex.

Oct. 12-14. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.

Farm bins for grain storage were advocated by Alexander Legge before the National Lumber Manufacturers Ass'n recently. He said, "The storage facilities of the nation are going to be taxed to the utmost to take care of the coming crop and there is no place where a portion of this wheat could be stored so economically as back on the farm. It costs about a cent and a half to store a bushel of grain for a month in an elevator."

The uniform collection code recommended by the American Bankers Ass'n was enacted by recent state legislatures in Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming and West Virginia and equivalent measures in several other states. It was defeated in Kansas and withdrawn in Oklahoma. The importance of this measure to millers is chiefly in the provision which makes funds from B/L drafts preferred claims in the event of bank insolvency. In Idaho, court rulings have previously been adverse, while in the other three states they were generally favorable. Two years ago the code was adopted by Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, South Carolina, Washington and Wisconsin.—Millers' National Federation.

Grain Market Factors

Exports of Wheat

The following table compiled from Department of Commerce statements shows the monthly and yearly exports of wheat, including flour, from the principal U. S. ports:

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July	16,186,500	13,573,000	7,064,000	11,943,000
Aug.	24,167,500	16,936,000	14,588,000	28,136,000
Sept.	13,183,000	18,338,000	25,706,000	39,598,000
Oct.	12,296,000	14,666,500	28,272,000	36,044,000
Nov.	8,468,000	17,540,000	15,955,000	26,698,000
Dec.	6,727,000	12,129,500	11,866,000	11,986,000
Jan.	5,541,500	13,825,000	9,559,000	11,558,500
Feb.	3,566,000	9,347,500	8,704,000	6,536,000
Mar.	4,574,500	7,251,500	9,152,000	7,289,500
Apr.		7,253,000	8,928,000	7,659,500
May		10,064,000	16,986,000	8,626,000
June		12,287,000	8,902,000	8,093,000
Exports crop yr.	150,852,000	165,682,000	204,076,000	

Corn Exports

The exports of corn from the principal U. S. ports, for the various months, with totals for recent crop years, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
Nov.	107,000	669,000	2,000,000	771,000
Dec.	50,000	805,000	6,187,000	1,108,000
Jan.	124,000	752,000	12,250,000	1,157,000
Feb.	388,000	1,047,000	8,019,000	4,034,000
Mar.	461,000	954,000	4,874,000	3,602,000
Apr.		954,000	2,460,000	3,263,000
May		764,000	972,000	1,104,000
June		708,000	905,000	968,000
July		330,000	768,000	796,000
Aug.		249,000	810,000	943,000
Sept.		319,000	600,000	611,000
Oct.		235,000	623,000	744,000
Total..	7,594,000	40,468,000	19,101,000	

Rye Exports

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for years named, were as follows (not including rye flour):

Mos.	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan.	2,000	25,000	186,000	489,000
Feb.	19,000	33,000	113,000	428,000
Mar.	29,000	53,000	85,000	298,000
April		45,000	26,000	363,000
May		10,000	360,000	3,324,000
June		18,000	292,000	1,293,000
July		17,000	95,000	192,000
Aug.		18,000	464,000	691,000
Sept.		24,000	1,217,000	2,450,000
Oct.		40,000	558,000	3,074,000
Nov.		00,000	17,000	1,389,000
Dec.		2,000	21,000	489,000
Year		*266,000	3,434,000	14,480,000

*Adjusted total.

Oats Exports

The exports of oats from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

Mos.	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan.	31,000	362,000	681,000	615,000
Feb.	14,000	153,000	439,000	329,000
Mar.	22,000	94,000	500,000	447,000
April		132,000	346,000	376,000
May		115,000	503,000	453,000
June		29,000	245,000	70,000
July		536,000	247,000	98,000
Aug.		110,000	824,000	2,396,000
Sept.		13,000	1,059,000	2,291,000
Oct.		20,000	902,000	1,627,000
Nov.		49,000	713,000	794,000
Dec.		28,000	146,000	984,000
Year		*1,501,000	6,609,000	10,480,000

*Adjusted total.

Barley Exports

The exports of barley (bus.) from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for years named, were as follows:

Mos.	1931	1930	1929	1928
Jan.	657,000	574,000	1,925,000	1,701,000
Feb.	860,000	823,000	2,974,000	879,000
March	708,000	391,000	1,918,000	688,000
April		624,000	1,627,000	654,000
May		1,207,000	1,032,000	1,092,000
June		397,000	2,519,000	1,663,000
July		554,000	3,817,000	1,999,000
Aug.		1,143,000	4,357,000	8,583,000
Sept.		1,223,000	5,991,000	14,363,000
Oct.		1,170,000	1,532,000	11,342,000
Nov.		879,000	815,000	4,866,000
Dec.		889,000	1,017,000	6,549,000
Year		*9,874,000	29,532,000	54,379,000

*Adjusted total.

Barley Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments
	1931	1930
Baltimore	130,528	3,573
Boston	317,900	88,318
Chicago	325,000	389,000
Cincinnati	24,000	6,400
Denver	78,400	36,800
Duluth	68,411	42,444
Ft. William	317,587	142,175
Hutchinson	24,000	15,600
Indianapolis	1,500	1,500
Kansas City	38,800	110,400
Milwaukee	631,870	719,325
Minneapolis	909,030	960,100
New Orleans	4,500	1,500
New York	416,900	13,600
Omaha	16,000	48,000
Peoria	274,800	359,800
Philadelphia	7,351	1,248
Portland, Ore.	23,750	15,000
St. Joseph	5,250	22,750
St. Louis	145,600	38,400
San Francisco	1,757,750	1,405,042
Seattle	48,000	12,800
Superior	30,313	49,426
Toledo	4,800	1,200
Wichita	27,300	39,000

Rye Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments
	1931	1930
Baltimore	17,009	4,170
Boston	2,250	
Chicago	45,000	4,000
Cincinnati	14,000	1,400
Denver	1,500	
Duluth	13,743	39,285
Ft. William	289,576	69,259
Indianapolis		3,000
Kansas City	12,000	9,000
Milwaukee	9,000	14,000
Minneapolis	297,510	251,770
New York	77,000	25,500
Omaha	15,400	4,200
Peoria	451,200	
Philadelphia	1,543	7,686
Portland, Ore.		7,250
St. Joseph	1,500	
St. Louis	21,100	1,300
Seattle		3,000
Superior	6,931	37,693
Toledo		2,400
Wichita		1,300

Oats Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments
	1931	1930
Baltimore	65,847	62,003
Boston	24,000	
Chicago	1,128,000	1,986,000
Cincinnati	402,000	320,000
Denver	54,000	44,000
Duluth	33,495	9,351
Ft. William	2,074,571	336,726
Indianapolis	910,000	1,236,000
Kansas City	418,000	864,000
Milwaukee	514,925	561,720
Minneapolis	771,290	940,270
New Orleans	24,944	10,001
New York	138,600	742,000
Omaha	202,000	728,000
Peoria	300,600	512,600
Philadelphia	52,379	34,522
Portland, Ore.	49,400	70,300
St. Joseph	336,000	254,000
St. Louis	1,973,200	1,944,400
San Francisco	45,000	130,000
Seattle	44,000	20,000
Superior	13,438	17,751
Toledo	915,995	268,550
Wichita	3,000	6,000

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at the following markets for the past three weeks, have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Apr. 22	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 25	Apr. 26	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	Apr. 29	Apr. 30	May 1	May 2	May 3	May 4	May 5	May 6	May 7	May 8	May 9	May 10	May 11	May 12
Wheat																					
Chicago	63½	62½	61½	59½	60½	61½	61½	62½	62½	63½	64½	63½	63½	61½	62½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Winnipeg	62½	62	61½	60	61	62	61½	62½	62	63½	64½	63½	63½	61½	62½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Liverpool	68	66½	66½	66½	65	66	67½	67	68	67½	68½	68½	68	68	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Kansas City	57½	56	55½	53½	54½	55	55½	55½	55½	57½	57½	57½	57½	55½	56½	57½	56½	57½	56½	57½	57½
Minneapolis	72	71½	72½	72	72½	72½	72½	73½	73½	74½	73½	71	71½	69½	68½	72	69½	71½	72	72½	72½
Duluth, durum	69½	68½	68½	69½	73	72	71½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½	71½	71½	72½	71½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Omaha	56½	54½	53½	51½	53	53½	53½	54½	54½	55½	55½	55½	55½	53½	54½	55½	53½	54½	55½	55½	55½
St. Louis	60½	59½	58½	57	57½	58	58½	59	59½	60½	60½	60½	60½	58½	59½	59½	60½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Milwaukee	63½	62½	61½	60½	60½	61½	62½	62½	63½	64½	63½	63½	63½	61½	62½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Corn																					
Chicago	61½	60½	59½	58	57½	56½	57½	58½	57½	57½	58½	58	60	59½	59½	59½	59½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Kansas City	57½	56½	54½	53½	52½	52½	52½	53½	53	53½	53½	53½	53½	51½	52½	53½	53½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Minneapolis	57½	56½	54½	53½	52½	51½	52	53½	53	53½	53½	53½	53½	51½	52½	53½	53½	56½	56½	56½	56½
Omaha	55½	54½	53½	51½	51	50½	50½	51½	50½	50½	50½	51½	51	53	52½	52½	53½	54½	54½	54½	54½
St. Louis	51½	60½	59½	58½	57½	57	57½	58½	57½	57½	58½	58½	60	59½	59½	59½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Milwaukee	61½	60½	60	58½	57½	56½	57½	58½	57½	57½	58½	58	60	59½	59½	59½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Oats																					
Chicago	30½	29½	28½	27	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	26½	27½	27½	28½	28	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Winnipeg	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Minneapolis	28½	27½	27½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Milwaukee	30½	29½	29	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	26½	27½	27½	28½	28	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
Rye																					
Chicago	38½	38½	37½	35½	36½	36½	35½	35½	34½	34½	35½	36½	36½	37	37	38½	39½	38½	38½	38½	3

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Chicago, Ill.—The general opinion is that there is still considerable corn back in the country, evidently in the hands of farmers who can hold it as reserve for their summer feeding requirements, as the pig crop is unusually large.—Chas. D. Olson, of J. E. Bennett & Co.

Baltimore, Md.—Hard wheat to the amount of 750,000 bus. that had been stored in the transfer elevator at Fairport, O., was recently loaded out by the Grain Stabilization Corp. for shipment to the export elevator of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Locust Point, this city, where the wheat is being handled and re-conditioned for the removal of weevil.—R. C. N.

—Ashville Grain Co., per G. C. Cline, mgr.

Winnipeg, Man., Apr. 30.—Grain loadings and marketings in western Canada continue to show large increases over last year. From Aug. 1, 1930, to Apr. 15 a total of 151,399,000 bus. of grain were marketed along the lines of the Canadian National Railways, while during the corresponding period of 1929-30 the figures were only 106,159,000 bus. Loadings for this period show an even greater increase with 120,962,000 bus. loaded in 88,788 cars as against 76,059,000 bus. loaded in 56,384 cars for the corresponding period of 1929-30. Storage in country elevators along Canadian National lines amounts to 30,437,000 bus. Grain shipments to Vancouver, B. C., nearly doubled those of the previous year with 17,641 cars unloaded there in contrast with 9,218 cars. There are 14,033,000 bus. of grain in store at Vancouver and 70,087,000 bus. in elevators at the Lakehead.—G. H. Lash.

Wheat Stocks in Interior Mills and Elevators

Washington, D. C., May 1.—Stocks of wheat in interior mills and elevators on April 1, 1931, are estimated to be 71,208,000 bus., by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture. This quantity is 11,632,000 bus. less than stocks held in the same position on March 1, 1931.

The reduction of stocks of wheat in interior mills and elevators from March 1 to July 1 amounted to about 43,000,000 bus. in 1929 and about 46,000,000 in 1930. The estimated reduction of 11,632,000 bus. during March this year is about equal to the average monthly reduction in stocks during the four months, March to June, inclusive.

Wheat Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore	1,875,541	546,135	1,628,754	1,432,675
Boston	382,875	.....	570,813	.....
Chicago	2,167,000	863,000	2,242,000	1,230,000
Cincinnati	300,800	166,400	291,200	221,200
Denver	268,800	260,400	35,000	33,600
Duluth	2,606,441	1,445,637	3,751,232	701,335
Ft. William	7,629,533	1,595,845	11,410,278	1,958,781
Hutchinson	987,000	599,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	169,000	212,000	283,000	134,000
Kansas City	4,828,800	4,497,600	2,468,005	2,438,270
Milwaukee	172,480	178,640	137,350	153,067
Minneapolis	4,653,540	2,214,990	2,869,410	2,520,880
New Orleans .....	.....	9,800	268,469	585,236
New York	3,926,500	2,206,300	4,640,000	4,966,000
Omaha	3,582,400	979,200	2,360,400	2,529,800
Peoria	98,400	81,600	78,000	80,400
Philadelphia	259,122	293,698	467,180	587,504
Portland, Ore.	1,141,150	880,150	396,679	980,472
St. Joseph	301,500	235,500	987,000	849,000
St. Louis	1,982,600	2,336,200	1,471,400	1,375,600
San Francisco	264,100	217,000	.....	.....
Seattle	1,110,400	451,200	267,725	.....
Superior	1,984,075	1,169,649	2,814,550	418,458
Toledo	904,715	393,400	694,755	304,285
Wichita	453,000	351,000	1,155,000	1,152,000

Reductions in Flaxseed Areas Expected

Washington, D. C., April 28.—Reduced flaxseed acreage this year in Argentina, United States, and India, influenced by decreased demand for linseed oil, is indicated in official reports to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Russia, however, is reported to be planning an increased acreage.

France again increased the amount of foreign wheat permitted in milling. The allowance now is 25 per cent, against 15 per cent formerly.

Farm wastes of the United States susceptible of utilization include annually: Corn stalks, 100,000,000 tons; cereal straws, 115,000,000 tons; corn cobs, 20,000,000 tons; cotton stalks, 18,000,000 tons; oat hulls, 3,000,000 tons; flax straw, 2,200,000 tons; cottonseed hulls, 1,800,000 tons; sugarcane bagasse, 500,000 tons; and peanut hulls, 70,000 tons.

Corn Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1930, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore	75,746	57,720	.....	.....
Chicago	4,675,000	6,886,000	3,523,000	4,318,000
Cincinnati	361,500	471,000	348,000	424,500
Denver	1,285,500	700,500	420,000	295,500
Duluth	41,365	20,624	477,000	.....
Ft. William .....	.....	4,843	.....	7,444
Hutchinson	168,000	319,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,086,500	2,008,500	1,807,500	1,540,500
Kansas City	3,190,500	2,763,000	2,512,500	2,479,500
Milwaukee	636,400	1,040,440	621,210	1,340,988
Minneapolis	464,240	551,810	267,410	1,617,420
New Orleans	29,879	31,756	6,912	14,228
New York	78,000	135,000	.....	.....
Omaha	1,341,200	2,284,800	1,871,600	3,001,600
Peoria	830,300	2,036,100	519,300	1,098,550
Philadelphia	16,379	9,472	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	110,400	120,000	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,168,500	972,000	1,252,500	813,000
St. Louis	2,332,400	2,438,800	1,635,200	1,637,000
San Francisco	150,000	488,500	.....	.....
Seattle	115,500	162,000	.....	.....
Superior	44,818	21,734	153,000	7,957
Toledo	71,250	96,250	10,940	5,755
Wichita	159,900	306,800	78,000	319,800

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

St. John, Kan., Apr. 21.—Crop conditions could not be better.—A. H. Aitken.

North Platte, Neb., May 4.—Crop prospect in this section never was better.—W. H. Cramer Const. Co.

Tribune, Kan., May 4.—Growing wheat conditions are very promising in Tribune trade territory.—E. L. Rickel Grain Co.

Bristol, Ind., Apr. 22.—Have had a good soaking rain, but now it has turned so cold that we are looking for a freeze. Wheat looks 95%.—Henry T. Rine.

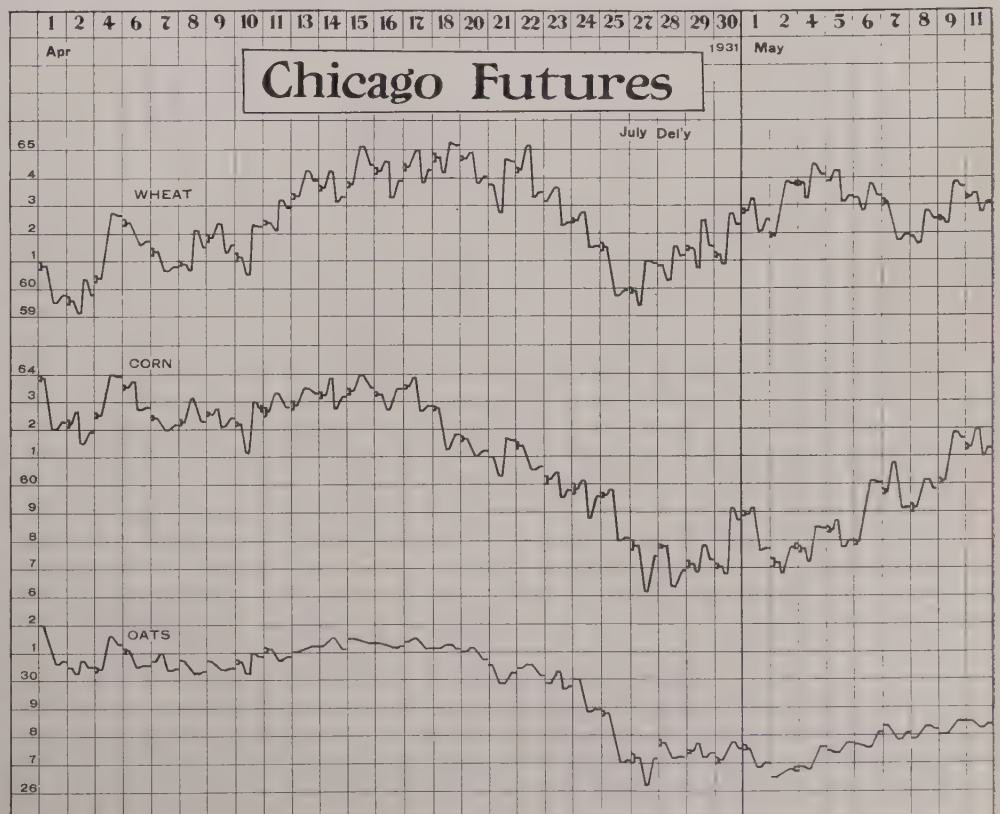
Crawfordsville, Ind., Apr. 21.—The largest crop of oats ever raised in this territory was seeded this spring. Wheat never looked better.—Busenbark Grain Co.

Junction City, Kan., May 7.—The wheat seen from the road along the U. P. between Topeka and here is standing thick and green as tho it is really in earnest about producing another bumper yield.—E. W. Manthey.

Norton, Kan., May 5.—Crops in this territory are in fine shape and the farmers are busy in the fields with their spring planting. At the moment there is very little corn being offered by the farmers.—Empire Grain Co., by Glenn E. Agee, mgr.

Shannon, Ill., Apr. 26.—Crops are starting along fine now with the rains and farmers are getting ready to plant corn, as ground is in the very best of condition. At many stations oats are getting scarce as the farmers are feeding them very heavy; corn is hardly enough for the local feeders.—Alfred Cram.

Ashville, O., May 7.—We have the best prospects for a good wheat crop that we have ever had. Wheat has a good growth and an extra good stand as we have had no winter weather to kill it. Corn crop is about 75% planted and the ground was in ideal shape for obtaining a good stand. Oat crop is up fine and we have sufficient moisture for a good growth at the present time.



Fairview, Mont., Apr. 23.—Many farmers here have already planted their spring wheat; this puts the season about 10 days earlier than usual. We have had three bad dust storms, with the accompanying high winds, which is unusual for this season of the year. They usually come during the hot summer growing periods of June and July.—Fairview Mill Co., Harry P. Frank.

Springfield, Ill., May 6.—Very light showers fell over the south third of the State. The weather was fine for field work and much corn was planted. This work has extended into the northern division. The condition of winter wheat is mostly excellent but in the southern counties some of it is too rank. Oats need rain and warmer weather, except that there is sufficient moisture in the southern counties for the immediate present. The subsoil is dry generally.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 6.—Heavy to killing frosts occurred in the northern half of the State on Apr. 30 and May 3, followed by a light to heavy deposit on May 4. Weather was generally very favorable for farm work, and the preparation of ground for corn planting advanced rapidly. Planting is now in progress throughout the State, and in the southern section a few fields are up. The growth of oats was generally slow, but the condition and stand of the crop are mostly good. Winter wheat continues good to excellent.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Topeka, Kan., May 9.—Wheat grew rapidly from January to mid-April when the rate of growth was retarded by low temperatures. However, top growth is unusually rank and the crop is farther advanced than usual. Some damage resulted from freezing temperatures which prevailed in western Kansas on Apr. 20 and 21 but this damage was slight and much below earlier expectations. Heads are beginning to appear in some fields in the central and western thirds of the state and heads are in the boot in many other fields. Loss of grain is expected in fields of rank growth where some lodging has already resulted. Damage from Hessian fly has been negligible altho cut worms were active during the cool days of the latter part of April. Chinch bugs are a menace in the southeast. Moisture supplies are adequate for present needs.—Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 6.—Seeding of wheat and durum is practically completed thruout this territory except in some sections of western North Dakota and Montana, where it is being suspended for more favorable moisture conditions. Oats and barley are from 25 to 50% finished in northern districts although field work is being somewhat delayed by the ground freezing at night. Our records for the past 26 years indicate that the average date for completion of wheat and durum seeding in the Northwest is May 15; during that period it has been finished as early as Apr. 20 and has continued late as June 1. Early sown fields are now showing green well up into southern North Dakota, and correspondents generally report good germination, stand, and color. Up to the present time no serious or wide-spread damage to spring sown grain appears to have developed from either cold weather or high winds although some small amount of re-seeding has become necessary, particularly at points in South Dakota. Some early flax has been frozen, but, on the whole, only a very small amount of flax seeding has been done. Winter wheat in most districts continues to show a condition of from fair to good. Central Montana reports some abandonment as a result of high winds and damage by army worms. Winter rye indicated from fair to good thruout the territory. Corn planting has begun in southern Minnesota and South Dakota and, with seasonable weather, will be general within a few days. We have mentioned in earlier letters the alarming lack of subsoil moisture in the Northwest this spring. Almost without exception, correspondents indicate that ample precipitation during the growing season is absolutely essential for the proper development of crops. High winds have aggravated this condition, and certain districts in western North Dakota and Montana need immediate rain for the satisfactory germination of seed. General and generous rain, with

warmer weather, is the most important factor in the current crop situation.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by T. P. Heffelfinger.

The Southwestern Millers League has elected Thad L. Hoffman of Kansas City chairman of the board. E. H. Hogueland of Kansas City was re-appointed executive pres.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., May 8.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

Oats: The condition of the oats crop in the Southern States on May 1 is reported at 83.5% of the normal, compared with 62.3% in 1930 and a 6-year average of 74.1. Abandonment of oats during the winter was very small. The proportion of the total acreage which was fall seeded was reported to have been 43% compared to 31 in 1930 and 43% in 1929.

State	Winter Wheat		Rye		Production	
	Area remaining to be harvested 1,000 Acres	Condition May 1 10-yr. aver. P.Ct.	Area remaining to be harvested 1,000 Acres	Condition May 1 10-yr. aver. P.Ct.	1931 forecast from May 1 cond. 1,000 Bus.	1930 cond. 1,000 Bus.
N. Y.	234	84	92	4,630	4,914	
N. J.	50	87	91	1,222	1,050	
Pa.	1,016	85	76	25,110	16,764	
Ohio	1,899	76	97	28,640	37,030	
Ind.	1,700	78	96	28,998	29,750	
Ill.	2,227	78	93	37,584	40,086	
Mich.	819	82	88	19,246	15,970	
Wis.	41	85	85	924	820	
Minn.	118	83	87	3,020	2,242	
Iowa	309	87	87	8,325	5,778	
Mo.	1,635	82	95	19,740	24,525	
S. Dak.	150	82	88	2,016	2,175	
Nebr.	3,220	83	94	70,267	61,180	
Kans.	11,984	81	92	158,422	173,768	
Del.	92	89	84	2,067	1,564	
Md.	420	85	67	11,707	6,300	
Va.	640	84	82	9,982	8,320	
W. Va.	135	81	75	2,345	1,755	
N. C.	444	87	90	4,288	5,550	
S. C.	55	78	80	538	660	
Ga.	88	78	80	588	968	
Ky.	264	82	93	3,284	3,511	
Tenn.	360	82	91	3,542	4,104	
Ala.	5	81	84	40	52	
Miss.	7	84	92	68	119	
Ark.	34	81	89	351	442	
Okla.	3,750	80	89	33,696	52,500	
Tex.	2,979	73	88	28,270	41,706	
Mont.	540	82	74	5,440	7,560	
Idaho	520	91	91	13,520	11,960	
Wyo.	117	88	91	1,605	1,930	
Colo.	1,200	81	90	16,632	14,400	
N. Mex.	350	72	98	1,361	6,475	
Ariz.	41	91	89	1,288	1,107	
Utah	161	94	85	3,735	2,818	
Nev.	3	95	85	48	66	
Wash.	1,611	86	92	20,240	40,275	
Oreg.	814	92	92	18,538	17,908	
Calif.	400	83	56	13,020	4,800	
U. S.	40,432	82.1	90.3	604,337	652,902	

State	Winter Wheat		Rye		Production	
	Area remaining to be harvested 1,000 Acres	Condition May 1 10-yr. aver. P.Ct.	Area remaining to be harvested 1,000 Acres	Condition May 1 10-yr. aver. P.Ct.	1931 forecast from May 1 cond. 1,000 Bus.	1930 cond. 1,000 Bus.
N. Y.	21	88	89	415	351	
N. J.	26	90	93	620	468	
Pa.	134	88	81	2,108	2,117	
Ohio	67	84	94	540	1,106	
Ind.	144	85	92	1,378	2,016	
Ill.	106	87	93	1,224	1,696	
Mich.	186	87	86	2,565	2,567	
Wis.	187	88	85	2,960	2,805	
Minn.	309	87	86	7,197	5,253	
Iowa	43	91	90	630	731	
Mo.	40	87	90	250	500	
N. D.	1,075	82	78	13,134	11,825	
S. D.	480	85	88	5,800	6,720	
Nebr.	349	88	93	4,995	4,851	
Kans.	31	85	93	288	450	
Del.	4	90	83	56	56	
Md.	18	88	76	333	234	
Va.	59	86	85	650	708	
W. Va.	9	86	78	107	108	
N. C.	110	88	87	1,068	1,320	
S. C.	7	83	75	81	84	
Ga.	18	83	83	150	171	
Ky.	20	85	89	184	250	
Tenn.	35	84	87	270	368	
Ark.	1	82	80	10	10	
Okla.	35	82	88	262	455	
Tex.	18	76	86	112	252	
Mont.	118	86	79	1,130	1,534	
Idaho	3	93	93	39	48	
Wyo.	35	90	92	342	420	
Colo.	80	85	92	1,070	880	
N. Mex.	1	73	98	6	18	
Utah	3	94	85	30	21	
Wash.	10	88	89	104	135	
Oreg.	11	94	92	126	148	
U. S.	3,793	86.0	85.4	50,234	50,676	

United States	Winter Wheat		Rye	
	10-yr. av. 1920-1929	1931 crop	10-yr. av. 1920-1929	1931 crop
Acreage:				
For harvest—				
1,000 acres..*	36,466	40,432	* 3,601	3,793
Sown in preceding fall—				
1,000 acres..*	42,650	41,993	* 3,795	4,091
Per cent abandoned to May 1.....	12.2	3.7	....	7.3
Condition May 1:				
Per cent of normal	82.1	90.3	86.0	85.4
Production:				
Harvested—				
1,000 bus....*	547,427	....	*46,129	....
Indicated by condition May 1—1,000 bus. ....	....	652,902	....	50,676
Yield per acre (for harvest) bus.	14.9	†16.1	13.5	†13.4
Condition May 1:				
Per cent of normal	86.4	79.1	81.9	78.8
Stocks on Farms, May 1:				
Quantity—				
1,000 tons...*	13,371	9,796	....	....
Per cent of crop	12.5	10.3	....	....
*5 year average, 1925-1929.				
†Indicated by condition May 1.				
‡Condition of tame hay.				

Snow's Crop Outlook Optimistic

Chicago, Ill., May 1.—Winter wheat condition is 90.0% or nearly 7 points above a ten-year average. The winter killed area is only 2% of the acreage seeded against an average winter-kill of around 11%. This favorable combination of high condition and trifling acreage abandonment forecasts a crop possibility at this time of 666,000,000 bus.

Over the greater part of the area reports indicate a generally satisfactory surface moisture situation, but there is still a marked deficiency in sub-soil moisture so that in spite of the present high crop condition the final result is more than usually dependent upon future regular rainfall during the coming crop season.

Weather and moisture conditions in the Northwest are not favorable, so that spring wheat seeding is being delayed and dry soil conditions over a large part of the belt further clouds the prospect. Definite report of the acreage is not yet possible but preliminary data suggests a very decided acreage reduction in spring wheat.

Early acreage reports indicate an increase in oats area of approximately 5%, with a particularly sharp percentage increase in the southern states.—B. W. Snow, of Bartlett, Frazier Co.

Germany has reduced its import duty on wheat 58 cents per bushel, and is expected to take 20,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat the remainder of the season.

Traveling Grading School in Illinois

During the first two weeks of June grain grading schools will be held along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad which has generously provided the laboratory car.

The University of Illinois College of Agriculture and the Grain Division of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics are co-operating in conducting the meetings.

Those attending the schools will be given samples of grain to grade and will receive personal help about those points about which they are uncertain, as this will not be merely a series of lectures. Altho intended primarily for elevator operators, others will be welcome to the capacity of the car.

The morning session will be from 10 to 12 a. m., and the afternoon from 1 to 3:30 p. m., three quarters of an hour being devoted to motion pictures on grain inspection.

The school will be held at the following towns on the dates given: Champaign, June 1; Arcola, June 2; Gilman, June 3; Gibson City, June 4; Kankakee, June 5; Mendota, June 8; El Paso, June 9; Clinton, June 10; Springfield, June 11, and Delavan, June 12.

An Experiment with An Especially Designed Ventilator to Release Pressures Resulting from Dust Explosions

By PIERRE BLOMMERS

Manager, Ventilator Department

H. H. Robertson Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Under the sponsorship of C. E. Wood, superintendent of elevators for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and president of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America, an experiment was performed April 9, 1931, at the plant of the H. H. Robertson Co., Ambridge, Pa., to demonstrate the ability of an especially-designed ventilator to release built-up pressure resulting from dust explosions in the leg of a grain elevator.

Present at this experiment were Mr. Wood, Mr. Blommers, Hylton R. Brown, engineer of the Chemical Engineering Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; George Black and H. H. Crafton, factory manager and ventilation production manager, respectively, of the H. H. Robertson Co.

A small elevator leg illustrated herewith had been built for this experiment. At the top of this leg was placed a rectangular ventilator, 12x45 inches, designed by the H. H. Robertson Co. for lessening the danger of dust explosions. This special Robertson Rectangular Ventilator incorporated the following unique features:

1. The ventilator suction band had twice the area of the stack, giving thus, additional free area for the release of explosive pressure, in case of a dust explosion.

2. The ventilator stack was flush with the sides of the elevator leg, having the same area as the top of the leg, and offering no obstruction to explosive pressure.

3. A patented, hinged cap was built in two places so that a violent explosion in the leg would cause it to open outward and release the interior pressure of gases, dust and flames.

Six safety dampers were placed along the sides of the elevator leg. It was shown that the normal air velocity through the leg was approximately two-hundred linear feet per minute (not during the explosion, however). In this case, the Robertson Special

Rectangular Ventilator drew out only a small portion of the suspended dust (evidently that fine, starchy dust which is so explosive). However, this ventilator was scientifically designed so that too much of the suspended dust would not be lost through it.

The explosion of the dust was induced by a spark from a hot electric coil, inserted in the bottom of the leg, during the time that the conveyor was in motion.

The material used in the first test was coarse grain dust, which produced no explosion, due, it appeared, to the action of the special Robertson Rectangular Ventilator in removing the lighter and more explosive dust. It was necessary to add more corn starch to the dust mixture to produce a violent explosion, which spent itself, however, through the ventilator as is shown in Fig. 2.

During one test, one of the safety dampers was opened before exploding the dust, but no dust, gas or flames escaped through this damper at the side of the leg. The entire force of the explosion spent itself through the Robertson Ventilator on top of the leg.

This experiment was conducted in a model elevator leg, twenty-five feet high, having conveyor ducts seven and a half inches by twelve inches in dimension. Results showed that the leg was not harmed by the most violent of the test explosions. In actual practice, where an elevator leg is 220 feet or more in height, the ventilator would necessarily be comparable in size. It is thought by Mr. Wood and others attending this demonstration, that the unique features of the special Robertson Rectangular Ventilator, as designed for grain elevators, will minimize the danger of dust explosions in elevator legs. Mr. Wood has stated:

There are twenty-eight thousand (28,000) industries throughout the United States that are subject to the hazards of dust explosions. These industries employ approximately 1,300,000 men, and their annual output averages ten billion dollars per year.

As ventilation is a very important factor in these industries as a measure of prevention of dust explosions, the development of the ventilator tested today with so satisfactory results, will, without question, eliminate to a great extent the possibility of serious damage resulting from explosions that may occur in elevator legs of these industries.

The purposes of these tests, of course, were to develop a type of ventilator that would successfully release built-up pressures that occur in elevator legs, especially those in grain elevators and starch mills; and it can be said unhesitatingly, that this ventilator designed by the H. H. Robertson Co., and which they have tested in the presence of the members of the Dust Hazards Committee, has exceeded our expectations.

President Wood has set a final date for test in Pittsburgh, Pa., to be made on May 28th, at which time it is hoped that members of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America will be present. Mr. David J. Price, principal engineer of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who is chairman of the Dust Hazards Explosion Committee of the National Fire Protection Ass'n, will attend, as well as other prominent fire prevention engineers. The H. H. Robertson Company extends an invitation to all who are interested in dust explosion preventative measures to be present.

The Central State Grain Ass'n, the Pool having its headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., at its recent annual meeting re-elected the old officers, including W. H. Settle as general manager.

A back to the farm movement is reported by A. E. Anderson, state agricultural statistician at Lincoln, Neb. An increased demand is reported for rental property. They like the Farm Board's pegged prices.

Dust Explosions of 1931

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Dust explosion in steel leg elevating linseed meal damaged the leg and the siding of the head house of the steel elevator of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. A piece of wood entering the leg with the meal and passing over the head pulley threw the belt out of line, causing the buckets to strike the sides of the casing and emit sparks.

Wellington, Kan., Feb. 26.—Larabee Flour Mills Co.'s elevator had its cupola blown to small bits and part of work house wall blown out by dust explosion. Loss, \$55,000.

Evansville, Ind., Mar. 5.—A dust explosion is alleged to have caused the fire that damaged the milling plant of Igleheart Bros. to the extent of \$6,000.

Labolt, S. D., Mar. 13.—An explosion blew roof off the feed mill and scorched the interior. Several hours later a fire broke out and destroyed the feed mill and the elevator of the Monarch Elevator Co. The grinding mill was in operation but the explosion was above.

Java, S. D., Apr. 13.—Elevator of the Farmers Equity Elevator Co. was damaged by an explosion of dust caused by a rheostat.

Mandan, N. D., May 3.—Fire following a grain dust explosion, destroyed the elevator of the Slope Grain & Feed Co.

Dust Explosions of 1930

Enid, Okla., Jan. 1.—Elevator of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. Explosion in basement blew out windows and large pieces of concrete. Loss, \$10,000.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 31.—Fire ate its way down from top of the elevator of Cottrell Bros. into the dust room and caused an explosion. Elevator building a total loss.

Cincinnati, O., Mar.—Dust explosion in a grain hopper in a small pent house pushed out two walls of the pent house, but did not damage the elevator of the American Diamond Co.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 20.—Part of wall of working house of Western Maryland Railway Co.'s elevator blown out by dust explosion, three men being killed and 8 injured, with \$250,000 property damage.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 22.—Elevator of Hogan Mill Feed Co. burned after dust explosion caused by spark from electric switch. Two men were burned to death. Loss, \$70,000.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 26.—Devereux Elevator of E. F. Carlston Co. burned after a dust explosion. Two men were killed. Loss on building, \$70,000; on grain, \$40,000.

Kent, Minn., Sept. 8.—Dust explosion completely wrecked the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co. The fire that followed was smothered by the grain. Several men were injured. Loss, \$4,000. Sparks from a grinding mill are supposed to have caused the explosion.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 20.—Five men were killed and 9 others injured in an explosion of starch dust in the plant of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. Loss, \$50,000.

The Victim of Politics

The agricultural industry in many sections of this country is the victim of its political friends. They have groaned, lamented, and legislated year in and year out until they have succeeded in crippling the marketing processes and convincing many farmers that their future is hopeless. Far from improving matters, the politicians have made them far worse. The costly failure of the Farm Board is the perfect flower of a decade of misconceived agitation.

The fact is that the farmers for whose lot most of the tears were shed were precisely those who deserved the smallest measure of sympathy. It is impossible to spend more than a few months a year in the business of growing wheat. It would be strange, indeed, if a man with moderate capital could earn a substantial living if all he did was plant and harvest wheat. No one else can do it while idling for eight or ten months. The wheat farmer has no claim to special consideration above the plumber, the delicatessen store proprietor, the tailor, and the diversified farmer, all of whom would laugh at the notion that they could earn a decent living in a three-month year.—*Chicago Tribune*.



Fig. 1 Ventilator on Elevator Head to Release Pressure of Dust Explosions

Fig. 2

Iowa Dealers Discuss Portable Mill Competition

Changing conditions, salesmanship and means of defeating portable grinder competition were important subjects before the 31st annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, held at the Kirkwood Hotel, Des Moines, Ia., on April 23 and 24.

All forms of competition have given rise to the need for careful study of selling methods. Good roads, automotive transportation and the close proximity of elevators have made it easy for the farmers to get one dealer to bid against another, and have given such free play to competitive forces so that the farmers may do their selling and their buying at places which please them best. At the same time surplus grain for market has decreased with the development of live stock feeding so that many more than the necessary number of elevators are in the field. Today efficient selling methods play a more important part in developing and holding trade than ever.

The country elevator has little more to sell than service and service was frequently stressed as the most effective means for combating the competition of portable grinding units. Portable units do not have the facilities for meeting all the needs of the farmers, nor are they able to produce the quality of work that is the uniform province of well equipped stationary units. Those among the elevators that have broadened and increased their service and are giving careful study to selling methods are effectively meeting this competition.

The morning of the first day was largely devoted to registration and the meeting of friends, but time was sandwiched in for a program that covered the reports of officers, appointment of committees and one address.

Wednesday Morning Session

The first session opened Wednesday morning in the Old Settlers room of the Kirkwood hotel with Pres. H. W. Talbot, Osceola, in the chair.

PRES. TALBOTT read his annual address, from which we take the following:

Pres. H. W. Talbot's Address

At our last annual meeting the name was changed to the Western Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n and we can today take note of the wisdom of that extension of scope of Ass'n activities. I am pleased to record in this annual report that the change in title and broadening of the Ass'n work has shown gratifying results, even greater than had been anticipated, as to increase in membership and the interest shown by the large attendance at this annual meeting. During the past year, we have held district meetings as usual and, in practically every instance, these meetings have been well attended, beneficial to all concerned and should be continued in the future.

Dues.—During the past year the annual dues of your Ass'n have been reduced from \$12 per year to \$5, resulting in an increased membership of about 50%, which would seem to prove that the reduction of dues was the right thing to do under existing business and financial conditions.

Insurance.—The Western Grain Dealers Insurance Ass'n, which was organized for the convenience and financial savings to members of this Ass'n, has been greatly extended in volume of insurance written during the past twelve months, compared to former like periods, and it is especially pleasing to note that the net earnings have practically kept pace with the increased business. The executive officers should be complimented for the excellent showing that has been made.

Changing Conditions of Transportation.—Auto buses have been built larger and more comfortable for thru traffic and we now see heavy trucks competing with railroads, not

only on local but on long distance hauls as well. Recently the railroads, in some instances, have reduced passenger fares from 3 6/10 to less than 1c per mile, in their effort to combat this new competition.

Consolidations.—The past year has brought many consolidations in banking interests, railway systems, public utilities, steel and oil industries as well as many other lines of business endeavors and, as to just what will be the future results of these consolidations towards the independent small business firms, only time will tell.

Dr. Legge's Serum.—The personnel of all firms or ass'ns must necessarily change to some extent from time to time. However, practically all members of this Ass'n are heavily interested in farm lands—producing, processing and shipping of grains, seeds and other agricultural commodities produced in this and adjoining states. Naturally, we have watched with more than usual interest the past year, the political side-stepping and double-crossing in connection with the so-called farm relief measures. It has surely been a political undertaker's paradise, chasing farmers around "Robin Hood's barn" to give them a hypodermic shot of that specially prepared serum so widely advertised by Doctor Legge, heralding the fact that the first shot should peg the price of wheat 30 days at \$1.26 per bushel, the second shot at \$1.16, the third shot at \$1.00, the fourth shot at 90c and the fifth shot at 80c. By that time the farmers would not need any more shots, for during this period Russia would have plenty of time to merchandise her crop of wheat to our former customers in South Europe and, incidentally, buy some more farm machinery.

During the past year we have seen the legislative, executive and judicial branches of our government "Racketeering" about whether it was legal and ethical for the government to spend a few dollars to relieve human and animal misery, while it held 100 million bushels of wheat within trucking distance of a drouth stricken territory. Thousands of live stock perished for want of food while honest law-abiding, home-loving men and women were compelled to listen to the cries of their starving children, until some of them parted faith with their government and broke at least one of its immutable laws—"Thou shalt not steal." Others went down on their knees and prayed long and loud enough to claim the attention of the illustrious order of the Red Cross.

This is a real sample of too much government in private business while neglecting its real governmental affairs, and we are fast coming to the point where we need another Andrew Jackson, or Theodore Roosevelt. Otherwise, Arthur Brisbane may not be far wrong in his recent article in the public press, setting forth the fact that our government had better cease paying so much attention to revolutions in South and Central America and look after the one at home.

The past few years we have stood by and seen Congress grind out thousands of laws, rules and regulations until it is now next to impossible to succeed in a small independent private business on account of the horde of federal, state, county and municipal, law enforcement officers or inspectors who were unable to make a living and succeed in their private business. They turned politicians in order to get an appointive job and advise the would-be-successful man as to just how he should conduct his private business. To this end, the past few days we have witnessed our state government order state troops to stand by ready for action, until one of these illustrious law enforcing inspectors could watch the tubercular reaction test on a damned old bull!

The past year we have witnessed the life savings of the old and crippled, the sick and blind, go glimmering down the valley of financial business depression in bank failures and otherwise, while a wise and devoted Congress contracted to spend billions of dollars of the overburdened taxpayers' hard earned money. As an indirect result of this kind of legislation Iowa land has recently sold for the sum of \$4.34 per acre, under the sheriff's hammer.

During the past two years we have seen a so-called equalizing tariff bill made a law and used in connection with the Federal Farm Board's operations practically to ruin our foreign grain trade, by a government business school holding hundreds of millions of dollars worth of agricultural products

above the world's market prices, while a steady decrease in market values to the extent of 36c and high priced storage and elevator charges to the amount of 32c per bushel have shown this political business venture to be the world's greatest merchandising blunder.

Laws.—For ages we got along with only ten laws—The Ten Commandments—but the wise politician concluded that the Almighty was a back number and proceeded to try to run the universe. Just how well he has succeeded you can draw your own conclusion from what is now only a part of the white man's legal burdens and financial conditions as set forth in the following letter which appeared in the New Orleans State Journal: Mr. E. Z. Sailing, Well Fed, Mo.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter to "settle," I wish to inform you that the present condition of my bank account makes it impossible for me to send you a check in response to your request.

My present financial condition is due to the effects of federal law, state laws, county laws, corporation laws and out-laws, which have been forced upon the unsuspecting public. Thru these various laws, I have been held down, held up, walked on, sat on, flattened and squeezed until I do not know where I am, what I am, or why I am.

These laws compel me to pay a merchant's tax, capital stock tax, excess tax, income tax, real estate tax, light tax, cigar tax, street tax, gas tax, school tax, sur tax and carpet tax. In addition to these taxes I am "Requested" and required to contribute to every society and known organization that the inventive mind of man (woman) can create, or organize.

The government has so governed my business that I do not know who owns it. I am suspected, inspected, disrespected, examined, re-examined, informed, required, commanded and compelled until all I know is that I am supposed to provide an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need, desire, or hope of the human race.

So the only reason I am clinging to life is to see what in hell is coming next.

Yours truly,
I. M. Broke.

SECY D. O. MILLIGAN, Des Moines, read the financial statement, showing the organization in good financial condition. This he followed with his report as sec'y, covering the activities of the ass'n during the past year. These follow:

TREASURER'S REPORT

April 1, 1930-1931

Receipts	
Balance on hand.....	\$72.76
Annual dues.....	\$2,378.30
Membership fees.....	41.00
Directory receipts.....	914.95
Convention donations.....	25.00
Donation from W. G. D. Ins. Co.....	100.00
Supplies sold.....	4.00
	<hr/> 3,463.25
Disbursements	
Directory.....	\$ 598.28
Secretary's salary.....	1,200.00
Officers' and committees' expense.....	508.49
Nat'l Gr. & F. D. Assn.....	238.00
Rent.....	180.00
Postage.....	36.00
Printing.....	233.66
Office supplies.....	55.30 }
Convention expense—1930.....	69.00 }
Miscellaneous—office help.....	221.67
	<hr/> 70.00
	<hr/> 3,410.40
Balance on hand.....	\$ 125.61

Sec'y D. O. Milligan's Report

Dues Reduced to \$5.—The major change in Ass'n affairs was the reduction by the Board of Directors in February of Ass'n dues from \$12 to \$5 a year, in order to reach more of the prospective members as it was felt that more good could be accomplished by increasing the membership.

Forty New Members.—This plan has proven itself effective, as we have added some forty new members to the Ass'n. There is no reason, with the reduction in dues, why we should not have 75 to 80% of all the dealers of the state as active members. This should include the farmer elevator and line elevator men as well as the independent dealers. We are asking that each member of the Ass'n appoint himself a com'te of one to extend the membership in his territory.

More group meetings were held during the last fiscal year than any time during the history of the Ass'n. Most of these meetings were held in the interest of the grain trade,

especially up to January of this year. However, since that time there have been a number of meetings held in various parts of the state in the interest of the feed mill operators, particularly in the interest of having a reduction in power rates. It seems that power rates have not been reduced in comparison with the reduction in costs of creating electrical energy nor in proportion to the reduction in grinding charges to the farmers.

No Arbitration Cases.—This is the first year without an arbitration case in the history of the Ass'n. It seems that there is a better understanding between the terminal and country elevators and that, in the few cases of controversy, they were able to iron things out without resorting to arbitration.

Legislation.—The session just closing probably was one of the most disorganized of any of the legislatures in past years.

The operators of stationary mills were very much interested in the bill which created a fee to be paid in each county by the portable mills to the extent of \$100. This was never reported out of the sifting committee of the Senate and so became lost in the melee of the last few days. However, one important bill was passed where scale inspection fees were reduced from \$5 to \$3 on the heavy type scales. This bill was sponsored by our good friend, Senator Stoddard of Sloan, and will result in a good many thousand dollars saving to our grain dealers in the state.

Measures were proposed which gave more power and strength to municipally owned power plants for their establishment and maintenance out of their earnings. It would appear that with the statutes we now have in the Code of Iowa and with the new measures just passed, that there was sufficient control to be exercised which would result in reduced power rates thruout the state.

Stationary Feed Mills.—Starting about three years ago, many of our elevator owners have seen fit to put in stationary mills in order to take up the slack which was represented in the reduced volume of grain moving out from their local stations. This installation of mill machinery increased until the spring of last year. A fine volume of business was received and, generally speaking, the business became quite profitable.

However, starting with the early summer of 1930 new competition entered the field on four wheels, taking the name of portable feed grinders. It happened that Iowa became the foremost state for these portable mills, partly on account of the good roads which we have been paving in the past few years and also on account of the large amount of grinding that had been developed by our grain dealers.

Prices were held at about the same level until the winter of 1930 but, at that time, portable mills and stationary mills both decided to make reductions in order to eliminate competition. We are now going into 1931 with rather an unfortunate condition and it is part of our program to combat the portable mill competitor so that we may maintain the stationary mill property with the heavy investment it represents.

Many of these mills were not even carrying auto licenses and an early adjustment of this was made last fall so that now all of the mills are being licensed the same as trucks of the same weight.

It would seem that in order to compete with the portable mill the stationary mill operator must establish himself as a feed authority and that he must build up formulas which will show better feeding results than the coarse ground grain. This grinding and mixing of balanced rations will give the farmer results which will be far superior to the coarse ground product of the portable mill.

Reduction in Number of Grain Elevators.—Quite a number of properties have changed hands and the slow but sure process of reducing elevators has taken place.

At many stations it is still possible for one competitor to buy out another to the advantage of both, so as to reduce the overhead charges necessary in order to meet the reduced volume of grain. The surplus storage can naturally be utilized by the hedging operation just as we had in 1930.

County Agents.—Dealers are having to meet the competition of county agents in the handling of seeds and feeds of various types.

We are informed that the county agent has no authority to handle this business and it is very possible that federal aid can be discontinued in the counties where agents are attempting to merchandise on the side. It is the duty of every member to notify us of the efforts of county agents in the matter of merchandising.

The fire loss in grain elevator and feed mill properties the past twelve months has been in excess of the fire year average. Fire losses for the first four months of 1931 have

been extreme and it is called to the attention of the fire insuring companies the need of closer inspection work in this state.

Twelve elevator and mill properties have been destroyed by fire so far this year. One of the greatest contributing factors is carelessness and indifference which has been the result of a reduced volume of business this spring.

If there is ever a time for extreme care it is naturally in the time of poor business, as your machinery is more apt to get in bad repair when infrequently operated than at any other time. We ask your co-operation with the fire companies operating in this territory in the matter of housekeeping and close check of machinery used in your elevator and feed mill properties.

New Form of Chattel Mortgages.—A new menace has appeared in the new form of a chattel mortgage and a farm mortgage with chattel provisions.

Many banks and loan companies are now using what is known as the "dollar" form chattel mortgage, which applies to every chattel property belonging to a tenant, including grain and growing crops. In the filing of these mortgages in the recorder's office, many times the recorder does not list the many items that these chattels cover in the short form mailed out to the subscribers each week.

We suggest that you be very careful in watching these mortgage reports so that you may include the dollar form mortgages as well as the chattels applying only on grain. Several of the dealers the past winter have been caught on these forms on account of the record they are receiving from the County Recorder, which necessarily is quite brief.

The farm mortgage loans for the past several years have chattel provisions which include a chattel mortgage on growing crops, etc., during the life of the farm mortgage, which ordinarily is five years. It means that in buying grain from landlords or land owners, extreme care must be exercised to be certain that the interest on the farm mortgages is being taken care of so as not to reflect back under the chattel mortgage provisions. In other words the grain business has become a very technical one.

Taxes.—Instead of using the amount of grain on hand at the end of each year, as was customary in former years, assessors are now attempting to assess the grain on the average in the elevator during the entire preceding year.

We maintain that this is not a fair proposition, especially in comparison with the method of assessing grain on farms, where only the crops of grain of the previous year are assessed. In addition to the change in attitude of computing valuations of grain and elevator contents we now have the matter of assessing the elevator buildings on a cubic foot basis.

It appears that in many cases the assessment is being increased even in comparison to the decrease in elevator properties generally and so we suggest that all of our elevator owners make arrangements to call on the other dealers in the same county to make comparisons of the assessments in order that none of the dealers may be unfairly assessed. There is a considerable variation between counties in this matter and our office will be glad to work with you in case we can be of assistance in this matter.

H. A. BUTLER, Omaha, pres. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, discussed na-

tional affairs and federal legislation affecting the grain and feed business. He called attention to the manifest failure of the Farm Board and the excuses of politicians trying to cover its mistakes. Mr. Butler's address is published elsewhere in this number.

The following committees were appointed:

RESOLUTIONS: Wm. Tack, Perry, chairman; N. S. Beale, Tama; Lee Davis, Farnhamville.

AUDITING: W. C. Walker, Bode, chairman; H. C. Hale, Collins; H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids.

NOMINATING: Wm. Burt, Clarion, chairman; A. D. Hayes, New London; Ray Tierney, Dawson.

FREEMAN BRADFORD, affable secretary and exponent of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, extended an invitation to the ass'n to hold its next annual convention at Sioux City. (This was decided upon favorably at directors' meeting after the convention.)

B. M. STODDARD, Sloan, chairman of the ass'n's legislative committee, told briefly of his experiences with state politics, and called attention to the reduction in charges for state inspection of weighing equipment, in which the ass'n played a part.

"I am a producer as well as a buyer of grain," said Mr. Stoddard. "In addition to the land I farm, I am dependent upon agriculture in the operation of my grain business. It is only natural that I should be interested in anything which will benefit agriculture. But such things as federal legislation demonstrated inefficacy long before the Farm Board was conceived. Even if it were a success it would not be right for it deprives one class of doing business on an equal basis with another, it deprives the American citizens of their legitimate right to meet competition on equal terms."

Adjourned for lunch.

Luncheon

A buffet luncheon of unusual variety was served delegates in the Old Settlers room thru courtesy of the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Everyone had opportunity to eat his fill of meats, vegetables and beverages well prepared and appetizing in appearance, and most of them went back for a second helping, some for more.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

The second session was held Wednesday afternoon with Pres. Talbott in the chair.

WM. B. BOSWORTH, Asst. Sec'y, Chicago Board of Trade, delivered an address on Changing Marketing Conditions, describing the conditions under which the

Officers and Directors, Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n



Left to right, front row: W. C. Dougherty, Varina; O. D. Johnson, Oakville; Vice-Pres. Earl Galbraith, Newell; John Mueller, Calamus and E. A. Fields, Sioux City.
Rear row: Geo. Moulton, Fondra; A. J. Froning, Parkersburg; Secy. D. O. Milligan, Des Moines and Pres. H. W. Talbott, Osceola.

early markets operated and comparing them with the conditions of today. His address appears elsewhere in this number.

W. H. BRENTON, Des Moines, banker, in talking on "Going Forward With Iowa," called attention to the better feeling manifest among the business men of Iowa since the first of the year, and predicted an early return to normalcy. "All business is associated directly or indirectly," said Mr. Brenton. "The first quarter has shown a definite advance, not a large one to be sure, but none the less definite, pointing the way to a vigorous upturn. Foreign conditions have also shown improvement, tho slight, and better things may be expected of the last half of the year." Several factors were mentioned by Mr. Brenton as components of a successful business.

WALTER ARANT, Des Moines, retailer, talked on the human element in business and in salesmanship, quoting many examples from a wealth of experience to demonstrate his points.

"Interest in the customer, and in his welfare," said Mr. Arant, "is of vital concern to every retailer. Customers come where they want to do business and you must make them like you. Little things cut a big figure, even such things as gold teeth and grouchy dispositions, or unpleasant laughs are known to mark the failure of an individual. Correction of minor factors often brings success."

CHARLES S. CLARK, Chicago, talked on Meeting The Changing Conditions In The Grain and Feed Business, recalling the early organization of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and describing the early methods of disposing of crops by barter, as the provocative of the sign "Cash paid for Grain and Seeds." He told of the early methods of storing grain in warehouses with flat bottom bins and a shovel as means of transferring grain from the wagon box to the bin, compared to present day labor saving equipment.

"Simply because we once lived in the age of candles, does not mean that we shall stop with the incandescent lights. Further advances and improvements are to be expected and the grain dealers will find it necessary to adapt themselves to new conditions."

Adjourned to Thursday morning.

Banquet

An excellent five-course banquet was served delegates in the Old Settlers room Wednesday evening and was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone.

Music was rendered by Bob Hassett's Arcadians during the dinner. When the cigars were lighted a group of entertainers, headed by the master of ceremonies from the leading local theatre entertained and proved himself as good for such occasions as he was on the stage.

EX-GOVERNOR W. L. HARDING made the address of the evening, discussing coordination of transportation. "Truck, rail, and waterway transportation should be coordinated for most economical transport of commodities and manufactured goods, was the opinion of Mr. Harding, who was strongly in favor of development of inland waterways. Waterways carry commodities ten times as far as the railroads for the same cost, he said. Development of our rivers would bring this cheap transportation to the middle west.

Following Ex-Governor Harding's address the orchestra returned to the stage and for the balance of the evening played waltzes and fox-trots for the skipping feet of those who wished to dance.

Thursday Morning Session

The third session was held Thursday morning in the Old Settlers room, with Pres. Talbott in the chair.

C. E. HARRIS, Williamsburg, opened a discussion on feed grinding and mixing with reading of a paper discussing his experiences. Giving of service, doing mixing as well as grinding, advertising and following-up, were in Mr. Harris' formula. This, he said, was one way of meeting portable milling competition. His address is published elsewhere in this number.

PORTABLE MILL COMPETITION

E. R. RISING, Algona: We mix our own brands of pig meal and poultry feeds. Our feed grinding business has been cut 25 per cent by portable mill competition. But we have increased our service and some trade is coming back.

Service has much to do with holding trade. So we offer variety. If the farmer wants our brands, they are available. If he wants formulas ground and mixed to his specifications, we will do it.

Our rates are necessarily a little high, because the power companies have not cut costs enough for us to lower them. We are charged $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents average on connected horsepower, with a minimum of 75 cents per h.p. for the first 25 and 50 cents for each h.p. over. If these charges can be lowered we can give the farmers of our community a better rate and more satisfactorily meet the portable mill competition.

J. F. HEMMING, Washington: We have held several local meetings on the power question. At my place we meet the high electric power costs by using a diesel engine. This operates a year for the same cost as electricity for a month. Mine has been run for 9 years and has lost only 30 minutes for repairs and servicing during operation.

We use a 20" attrition mill. Many use larger sizes, but we find this operates most economically for the amount of stuff it will grind. By keeping grains ground ahead we are able to keep up with our trade and they have no long waits while their own grain is being run thru the mill.

G. A. NULL, Remsen: Portable mills have cut into our business heavily. We went to the power company and told it the power rates would have to be cut or they would have to disconnect our power, as we would be forced to quit grinding.

They put up a fight about it, but reduced the rates more than 50 per cent so we are still grinding. These lowered rates with their reason are advertised in the local paper and the grinding business is showing some improvement since.

O. S. REISTE, Dallas Center: We've tried meeting the portable mill competition with a portable mill of our own, but it was not so successful. Its cost of operation, the time of a man, and the quality of work rate it far below the work done at our stationary unit.

Some success has been enjoyed at our plant with oat hulling and mixing of formulas. Preparing feeds to desired formulas seems to please the farmers.

MR. CLARK: If the grain dealers of a territory will unite against the common enemy they can get a portable mill of their own and use it for competitive purposes. Such losses as it makes can be covered at pro-rata shares between the interested elevators and the machine can be sent ahead of any itinerant that tries to horn in on the territory. A few months of poor business will force the peddler to default on his payments.

F. J. CONRAD, Cedar Rapids: Cities and villages are becoming aroused to the itinerant grinder evils. When the grinding is done by an itinerant on the farm, there is little excuse left for the farmer to come to town for this work, and it is easy for him to supply his buying needs by going to the larger cities when he is out for a drive. The small town merchants thereby lose trade. They want the farmers to come to town and so are beginning to argue against the irresponsible itinerant.

E. A. FIELDS, Sioux City, discussed Changed Conditions in the Grain Trade, calling attention to the fact that conditions have changed more rapidly than territories. Good roads and automotive power have replaced the horse and wagon, so that the proximity of an elevator has little influence on where a farmer will sell his grain. This has victimized many small elevators at small stations.

"Conditions have changed and we must study our territories more closely to adapt ourselves for greatest benefit. Economy, industry, and sufficient side-lines to keep the place busy have become necessities.

"One of the opportunities of the grain dealer is to save for seed such grain as comes to his elevator and may be properly graded for this purpose. Such grain can be sold back well over the market if it is handled right."

POWER RATES

HENRY SAMPSON, Des Moines, attorney: How many of you know that city councils in Iowa have the power to regulate power rates within reason? (Only a few hands went up.)

The rate question is as old as public utilities in Iowa. Some 60 years ago the state legislature delegated to the city councils the authority to set rates within reason and case after case has been fought thru the courts since, proving the validity of the law. A supreme court decision says, the policing of rates is the right of the state and that the state may delegate such authority to the city councils, under the natural provision that the acts of the city councils must be within reason. Property cannot be confiscated unjustly.

A city ordinance takes precedence over any existing contracts. It is presumed that when contracts are made the city council may void them by ordinance.

Wide discrepancies exist in the rates charged in various towns. Hardly any of them have rates fixed on the same basis. Whether this is due to dealing with so many power companies, to power competition, or to lack of information is an open question. Perhaps it is because no one has considered the problem sufficiently.

Conditions vary of course and warrant different rates, but not the 100 per cent variations that exist. There is nothing like a uniform charge for power service.

If this organization should formulate a basis for rates that would be uniform it would be within its rights if it presented such a basis to the city councils of the state for action. A way is open for the lowering of rates.

N. S. BEALE, Tama: Are means available for finding what is a just and equitable power rate?

MR. SAMPSON: Yes. There is little variation in the cost for power production. The cost of high-lines, labor, installations and other factors can readily be determined. The rates set by city councils must consider these factors and set rates within reason.

REPORTS OF COMITES

AUDITING: W. C. Walker of the auditing com'ite, found the statement of the treasurer correct. Report adopted.

RESOLUTIONS: Wm. Tack of the res-

olutions com'ite, reported the following which were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Against Government in Merchandising

WHEREAS: We believe it to be the consensus of opinion on the part of producers, manufacturers and general business interests and as members of this association do hereby strongly recommend:

(a) That the United States Government should at the earliest possible date divest itself entirely of the business of merchandising commodities to the end that the marketing of the surpluses already stored up shall be handled thru the regular channels in the domestic and export trade with the least possible disturbance to the marketing of the coming crops.

(b) That in assisting the development of the marketing as required under the terms of the Agricultural Marketing Act, government funds should be devoted to the purpose for which they are intended and should not be used at lower rates of interest in the merchandising of commodities in competition with the established trade.

(c) That the maintenance of a free and open market for commodities with a wide public interest is essential to the best interests of the producers and consumers.

(d) That the market should be relieved of unnecessary, detailed governmental supervision and bureaucratic control.

Turning Wheat and Cotton Acreage into Coarse Grains Detrimental

We regret that the governmental agencies in their efforts to decrease cotton and wheat acreage have brought about a substitution of coarse grains in these respective, large areas. This substitution will not only penalize grain raisers in values but will deprive them of their best domestic grain market and will do so at the expense of the producers. When the grain states are called upon to meet their share of the expense in the cost of this promoted program, they will gladly yield but will feel they have done so to their own detriment.

A resolution was adopted thanking all those who had played a part in making the convention successful.

OFFICERS

Election was by acclamation and placed in office H. W. Talbott, Osceola, pres.; Earl Galbraith, Sac City, vice-pres.; E. A. Fields, Sioux City, Orin Johnson, Oakville, and Wm. C. Walker, Bode, directors.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Convention Notes

Burlington, Ia., sent J. G. Oertel.

E. K. Warner represented the Minneapolis market.

The Milwaukee market was represented by A. E. Anderson of Algona.

Frank Bubb was the only St. Louis market representative among those present.

RAILROAD representatives included H. W. Barnett of the "Milwaukee" and R. A. Webster of the "Nickel Plate."

L. E. WIREN from Fort Dodge, represented the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.'s western office.

R. O. JOHNSON of the Concentrate Products Co., distributed circulars on "red squill" rat poison, which he is now putting on the market.

MACHINERY representatives were E. J. Nolan of the Gaston Scale Co.; F. J. Conrad, Wm. M. Edwards; V. R. Wilder; and A. H. Beckhoff.

PACKING house products representatives were Sam Hollett of Chicago and two of his sales force, J. R. Ward of Cedar Rapids and E. N. Alban of Waterloo.

SIoux CITY representatives included the affable sec'y of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, Freeman Bradford, and J. E. Cathcart, A. E. Fields and Geo. A. Strand.

FORT DODGE representatives included Pirl Bourret and H. C. Brand of the Quaker Oats Co.; C. A. Bulpitt, and R. E. Goodman, sec'y of the North Central Iowa Millers Ass'n.

KANSAS CITY representatives were Luke J. Byrne, Carl Congleton, C. M. Woodward and B. J. O'Dowd of Simonds-

Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.; and G. A. Johnson of Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc.

OMAHA was represented by Hugh Butler; H. C. Christiansen; O. H. Gibbs; Albert Hedelund; B. O. Holmquist; R. E. Miller, of Updike Grain Co.; John A. Nixon; John Redick; R. W. Sage; and W. F. Shepard.

REGISTRATION was conducted by J. C. Westerfield, of the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., assisted by two charming ladies from the local office of the company. Registration totalled over 170.

CEDAR RAPIDS sent F. A. Byrnes; C. E. Carpenter; C. A. Davis; F. J. Hollands; E. K. Steul; J. M. Piper, of Piper Grain & Milling Co.; H. Ryan; G. A. Dabinett; J. M. Tudor; S. W. Wilder, and T. W. Wilder of Wilder-Murrell Grain Co.

JAMES E. BENNETT & CO. kept open house up on the fourth floor of the hotel, where S. A. Steensen, Bob Swensen and C. D. Olsen acted as official hosts. Cigars, cigarettes and what-will-you were the order of the entertainment, which the guests enjoyed.

LAMSON Bros. & Co. kept a parlor room next to the Convention Hall where they distributed market information, cigars, cigarettes and good will. It was presided over by Art Torkelson of Fort Dodge, A. M. Vorhes of Iowa Falls, H. J. Rogers of Chicago, Bond Lane of Waterloo, and W. H. Sievert.

THE CHICAGO market sent Wm. B. Bosworth, ass't sec'y of the Board of Trade; Jack Brennan and W. J. Green of J. E. Brennan Co.; H. J. Rogers of Lamson Bros. & Co.; Gordon Hannah of Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co.; J. A. Low, Chas. Douglass and L. A. Douglass of E. W. Bailey Co.; H. R. Sawyer and C. A. May of J. H. Dole & Co.; J. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade Weighmaster; F. J. Thatcher of Updike Grain Co.

Among the country elevator owners and operators present were Wm. Wheeler, Adair; E. R. Rising and James Elder, Algona; A. W. Froning, Allison; E. R. Wagner, Ankeny; T. B. Howard, Auburn; W. A. Murray, Bancroft; Hoyt E. Buttolph, Bennett; Floyd Peterson, Berkley; W. C. Walker, Bode; Homer Brown and Jos. Smay, Bondurant; Art. Allen, Boone; F. C. Norstrum, Burnside; John Mueller, Calamus; Bert Dow, Davenport;

G. A. Wassenaar, Cascade; W. E. Reynolds, Churdan; W. R. Burt, Clarion; M. E. Clutier; R. F. Agar, Colfax; J. C. Hale, Collins; Clifford C. Belz, Conrad; H. D. Ahrens and A. E. Sterner, Conroy; Wm. Grettenberg, Coon Rapids; Dean Baldrige and C. H. Harshbarger, Cooper; Arthur Hermstad, Cornell; J. H. Burnett and O. S. Reiste, Dallas Center; A. E. Froning, Dike; J. W. Brown, Duncombe; W. J. Banning, Farlin; Lee Davis, Farnhamville;

W. A. Daugherty and George Moulton, Fonda; Edw. S. Snethen, Fontanelle; G. R. Spurgeon, Galva; J. C. Barry, Garwin; L. L. Froning, Garrison; M. W. McGuire, Gilbert; H. E. Jenks, Gilman; C. W. Edgington, Gilmore City; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden; H. H. Jones, Goldfish; P. J. Harvey, Gowie; David E. Talbott, Grinnell; H. D. Guthrie, Hartford; L. T. Larson, Huxley; C. C. Buck, Iowa Falls; F. D. Milligan and F. D. Milligan, Jr., Jefferson; A. Sterner, Jordan; E. C. Pringle, Knoxville; L. G. Miller, Lytton; Albert Nelson, Malvern;

G. A. Goode, Malvern; A. R. Bailey, Marengo; R. G. Bullard and Rufus Bullard, Jr., Maxwell; Fred C. Warnke, Maynard; J. S. Brown, Mingo; Chas. Craig, Mitchellville; E. H. Hingbregtse, Monticello; C. L. Gifford and Elmore Reitz, Nevada; A. D. Hayes, New London; O. D. Johnson, Oakville; A. B. Traeder, Odebolt;

Wm. Bakley and Henry Plath, Odgen; H. W. Talbott, Osceola; W. H. Wiegert, Palmer; W. E. Boots and E. H. Rosenau, Panora; A. J. Froning, Parkersburg; Geurts & Son, Pella; Wm. Tack, Perry; Ray W. Tierney, Perry; C. Van Gundy, Pocahontas; J. L. Berogan, Polk City; G. S. Vanderzyle, Prairie City; G. A. Null, Remsen; C. T. Hinton, Rockwell City;

A. L. Anderson, Rossie; E. M. Galbraith and W. A. Galbraith, Sac City; S. W. Eastlack, Schaller; H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids; C. A. Larson, Slater; B. M. Stoddard, Sloan; Millard Hoyman, Stanwood; N. S. Beale, Tama; Vern Wehrle, Taylor; G. M. Crosby, Tipton; E. O. Slack, Titonka; J. T. McNally, Toledo; W. G.

Daugherty, Varina; Nels Ersland, Vincent; J. F. Hemming, Washington; Amos Wyse, Wayland; O. K. Hoots, Les Johnson and H. L. Winn, Webster City; C. E. Harris, Williamsburg; R. E. Watkins, Yarmouth; B. F. Vorhes, Zearing.

Large Storage Bins Require Close Watching

REMARKS OF LOUIS A. SAYRE, Chicago, before the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

Most of the present construction of terminal storage elevators is for emergency. It is to hold the next crop in addition to the present large visible supply, which does not seem to be moving into consumption very fast. When the present large visible fades the need for the additional storage units will be gone and the wheat production will have to catch up with the available storage space before much more will be built.

COUNTRY STORAGE: I've never been sold on the idea of storing grain in the country. Country elevators seldom properly store grain so as to keep it in best condition. Country storage works fine during the cold winter months, but weevil and heat damage present problems with which most country elevator operators are unable to cope. They seem to get busy on protective measures only after the damage is done. Terminal operators take precautions that prevent the damage.

While weevil does not present a serious problem in Northwestern states it has been among the strongest influences discouraging country storage of grain the Southwest.

Of first importance in handling grain is knowing how to take care of it. Experts in the terminals have made careful study of the subject and their experience has taught them how to care for stored grain.

DEAD STORAGE: Much of the present building of terminal elevators is at minimum cost, without handling and conditioning equipment and is nothing more than dead storage.

In our efforts to build storage only we are moving more and more to large bins. Old elevators had bins that held 10,000 bus. Today we are adding 5,000 bus. so often to the capacity of our bins that 40 and 50 thousand bushel bins are common.

It is difficult continuously to fill a large bin with grain of the same kind and quality. It is entirely possible to get a carload or two of poor quality grain in a bin. If this is done the whole bin will be mixed in attempts at turning and the entire binful of grain will be lowered in quality.

If the bins hold only 10,000 bus. this is the greatest amount that can be spoiled; if they hold 50,000 bus. the loss can be 50,000 bus. Large bins must be carefully watched. I am afraid we are on the wrong track in this building of large bins simply because nests of large capacity bins can be built cheaper than the smaller bins.

COMBINE WHEAT: The combine has brought us further problems. It causes wheat to move quickly and combine harvested wheat is bound to sweat sometime. Usually it is in the car or in the terminal elevator, for the country elevator will not keep heating grain. This constitutes a new and trying problem for the terminal elevator superintendent.

FEDERAL WAREHOUSE LAW: The less government you have in business the better off you are. One fortunate feature of the warehouse law is that it is optional. If you choose to operate under it you may be annoyed by policing, investigation and even direction of operation at the discretion of the Department of Agriculture. Your house may be closed pending investigation. Your books may be open to the inspection of politicians.

[Concluded on page 555.]

Hot Bearings Head List as Cause of Fire

By C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chief Engineer Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

Once again we find hot bearings, more popularly known as "hot boxes," heading the list of mill and elevator fires of which the cause could be definitely determined. A total of \$208,373.37 was paid out by the mill and elevator mutuals during 1930 for fire losses which could be definitely charged to overheated bearings. This is 27.44% of the total losses from known causes or 11.79% of the total amount of losses from both known and unknown causes. What percentage of the unknown losses could be charged to hot bearings is a question, but from their nature, we feel that numerous fires which must be listed as being from unknown cause are due to hot bearings.

Here we have more than \$208,000 paid out in losses by fires due to a *preventable* cause. Most of these fires can be traced to lack of care, improper lubrication, and incorrect engineering. It is an indictment against the mill and elevator industry to permit property of this value to go up in smoke, most of which might have been saved by exercising a little care.

Let us analyze the 1930 hot bearing losses to determine just what bearings were the offenders:

Bearings Which Caused Fires

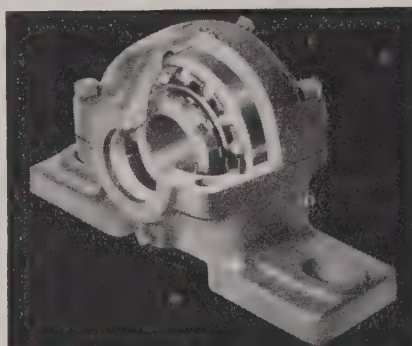
	No. of Fires	Amount of Loss
On Motors	2	\$ 84.22
On Separator Fans.....	3	32,514.74
On Screw Conveyors.....	2	4,728.36
On Scourers	3	27,695.80
On Elevator Head Shafts.....	2	24,925.45
On Wood Bearings.....	1	44,022.88
No Details	2	74,401.92
Totals	15	\$208,373.37

SEPARATOR FANS AND SCOURERS.—Note that approximately one-third of the total amount of loss was the result of hot bearings on separator fans and on scourers. These machines are usually under the eyes of the operator, yet their bearings are neglected to such a degree that they run hot and cause fire. Even the bearings of screw conveyors which contain slow moving shafts account for their proportion of the total. The old style wood bearing on a large shaft shows its colors by causing one large fire, substantiating our opinion that this type of bearing is unsuitable except for limited special application.

The one outstanding remedy which comes to mind immediately is the adoption of anti-friction bearings. They have proved that by their use in place of the babbitted bearing, the bearing fire hazard is eliminated. Fortunately, anti-friction bearings have so many other advantages that the prevention of fire becomes to the average plant owner a minor consideration in appraising their value. Let us briefly review the advantages of anti-

friction bearings over the plain babbitted bearing. These may be summarized as follows:

1. Reduce your power bill by at least 15% and often more.
2. Reduce size of power unit required with present machines.
3. Permit installation of additional machines with same power unit.
4. Relieve overload on present power unit.
5. Permit easy starting. Pulling on belts not necessary.
6. Eliminate bindings of shafts through use of self-aligning bearings.
7. Increase life of belts through reduction in slippage and through elimination of dripping oil on belts.
8. Permit use of smaller shafting and belts because of reduction in the friction load.
9. Reduce expense for lubricants by 80%.
10. Reduce lubrication labor expense in some cases as much as 85%.



Skf Split Pillow Block for normal and heavy duty standard applications

11. Practically eliminate maintenance expense. No inspection or rebabbiting.
12. Eliminate fire hazard. No hot boxes or spontaneous combustion in mixing of dust and excess oil.
13. Reduce accident hazard. Need renewal of lubricant not more than four times per year and this can be done when machinery is shut down.
14. Produce for you a return of 66% per year on your investment.

All of these points can be substantiated by actual figures. The matter of savings in power should alone be sufficient to convince the progressive mill or elevator owner that the replacement of his plain bearings with anti-friction bearings would be a profitable investment, particularly in the large plant, where the power bill is an appreciable item. Reports have come to us from enthusiastic mill and elevator operators that the power savings run as high as 25% following the installation of anti-friction bearings.

SIZE OF POWER PLANT REDUCED.—Of equal importance is the matter of reduction of friction load, as affecting the size of power unit required. Friction in bearings is waste, pure and simple, and anything which can be done to reduce such friction pays direct dividends. The owner of an Indiana mill was faced with the necessity of purchasing a larger water wheel to drive his 50 barrel flour mill as his present wheel proved to have insufficient power. However, rather than purchasing a new wheel, he replaced most of the babbitted bearings in his plant with anti-friction bearings. The re-

sults obtained proved the wisdom of his action as it not only saved him a considerable expenditure of money, but provided him with enough power to enable him to increase the mill capacity to 75 barrels.

LUBRICATION EXPENSES, not only in cost of lubricant but labor also, is reduced to such a figure as to be practically negligible with anti-friction bearings. This is another item which should not be overlooked.

COST OF INSTALLATION.—Against all of these advantages we find that the only disadvantage which may be charged to anti-friction bearings is the item of original cost. The cost of making the installation is often negligible as the work may easily be done by the plant millwright or even the elevator man. The cost of similar size babbitted bearings is approximately one-third that of ball or roller bearings, which, while an item of considerable importance in an old style house with a multitude of bearings, should not be an important factor in the simple grain receiving elevator where there are possibly not more than 8 or 10 bearings in the house.

In a house newly built, for but a small percentage increase in the investment, complete anti-friction bearing equipment can be installed and it is in such cases that application of anti-friction bearings has been widest. Practically every elevator built in the West during the past two years has been equipped with anti-friction bearings complete. There have been but few exceptions. In the Middle West and East new construction is not common, but in the new plants which have been built, many are equipped with anti-friction bearings.

In the case of older plants which had been equipped with plain bearings originally, it is admittedly a more difficult problem. The expense of making the change is greater than that of making an original installation. But in spite of this, we find that very effective work has been done in re-equipping some of these older plants. In many instances elevator owners have begun such replacement by trying out even only one set of anti-friction bearings, possibly on their elevator head shaft. In most cases, this trial installation is sufficient to prove the superiority of anti-friction bearings over those used formerly. Their economy of power, cleanliness, freedom from fire hazard, and economy of lubrication expense appeals to the efficient minded elevator man and his natural tendency is to continue the replacement until all of the plain bearings are discarded.

It is indeed gratifying to note that most of the new machines intended for the milling and elevator industry come equipped with anti-friction bearings as standard. The long established machines such as corn shellers, shake type separators, mixers, and others are furnished with anti-friction bearings at a slight increase in price over babbitted bearings. However, here it becomes necessary for the purchaser to specify anti-friction bearings when ordering, and we urge that this be done. The small increase in



Skf Self-Aligning Ball Bearing Pressed Steel Retainer

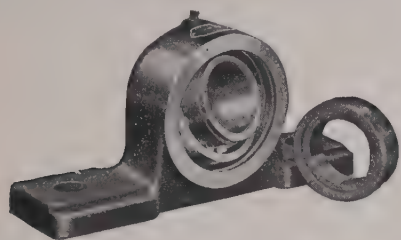


Fafnir Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearing

price will soon be forgotten in the satisfaction obtained.

It would be expecting the impossible were we to predict the replacement of all plain bearings within the next few years. As a matter of fact, we can probably expect to have the plain bearing with us for many years to come and with them, our losses due to hot bearing fires. But, considerable can be done toward reducing losses occasioned by babitted bearings running hot just by exercising a little care. Cleanliness of bearings is paramount. A dust covered bearing is infinitely more dangerous than one which is kept clean. Careful lubrication is of equal importance, especially in the way of seeing that the oil actually reaches the interior of the bearing.

BABBITTED bearings should be inspected at frequent intervals to determine the condition of the babbitt. If the babbitt is



Fafnir Single Ball Bearing Pillow Block

found to be badly worn, the bearing should be rebabbitted rather than allow the shaft to cut down into the housing itself. Shafting permitted to run out of line will bind and from this comes hot bearings with resultant fire.

COOL OFF BEARING BEFORE LEAVING.—We sometimes receive loss reports stating that the fire was caused by a hot bearing and that "same bearing had been giving trouble all day and had required constant attention." Yet when closing time had come, the men all left the plant leaving the defective bearing to get in its insidious work of starting a hot fire in an hour or two, or possibly later. Never leave a bearing which has been running hot until you are certain that it is cooled sufficiently not to cause trouble.

GO OVER THE ENTIRE PLANT thoroughly after the machinery is shut down for the night. An experienced elevator man or miller can readily smell a hot bearing, and by making this trip thru the buildings after shutting down, he is in a position to discover any overheated bearings and give proper treatment to prevent breaking out of fire after leaving.

We hope the mill and elevator owner will fully appreciate the seriousness of the hot bearing fire hazard and that each will resolve to prevent fires from this cause in the plant for which he is responsible. Much can be done by reasonable care and caution, but herein enters the factor of the human element. Anti-friction bearings practically eliminate the human element and for this reason they are ideally suited for mill and elevator application.

Large Storage Bins Require Close Watching

[Continued from page 553]

But you don't have to operate under it unless you elect to do so.

In Illinois we have a state warehouse law, but it is inoperative. So long as it does not bother us what do we care about what kind of a law it is.

Elevator operators and superintendents have enough trouble without the additional burden of political theorists who choose to experiment with private property.

Latest Developments in Power Transmission

ADDRESS OF H. G. ONSTAD, of Jas. Stewart Corp., before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents.

It has been my privilege to have gone through various periods of evolution in power transmission as applied to grain elevators, from the blind horse hitched to the "horse power," as we used to call the "sweep" to which the horse was hitched, to the modern motorized terminal elevator.

Doubtless many of you older men recall the old "horse power" and the blind horse. Those were barbaric days. Altho I do not know it to be a fact, I am told people actually blinded horses because otherwise they could not stand the continual traveling in a circle, even though blindfolded.

At that time there were several horse treadmills, but they were fast displaced by the sweep power because of its greater efficiency.

The gasoline engine superseded the blind horse, and while it was a boon to elevator operators it did not relieve them of all their worries. The gasoline engine was prone to stop at the most inopportune time and develop ailments that often defied solution. I recall one operator whose temperamental engine gave him so much trouble that once it was started he would let it run all night for fear he would be unable to get it started again without trouble and delay.

My experience does not antedate the steam engine as a source of power for terminal elevators, and so far as I know it was the first kind of power used except where water power was available.

A steam power plant with the necessary equipment to transmit its power to the various units or machines was no small part of an elevator, both as to its first cost and maintenance.

Here as a boy I was thrilled beyond description at watching the workings of a large compound Corliss engine that supplied power for an elevator. I was particularly fascinated by the action of the valve mechanism and stood spellbound by the hour. In later years when as part of an organization it was my privilege to help design and install such a plant, I felt there was nothing more to be desired unless it be to have charge of it.

The most satisfactory means of transmitting the power from the engine to the various parts of the elevator was by means of rope drives. Generally there would be a main vertical drive from the ground level to a line shaft on a floor, below the head floor, usually called the machinery floor, and from that line shaft other rope drives would transmit power to the leg heads and down to the bin floor for driving conveyors. Other rope drives would be arranged as required throughout the house. The amount of rope used for equipping a large elevator ran into many thousand feet.

When properly designed and installed the rope drive was very satisfactory. A more flexible drive has never been devised. Many substitutions were used and there were some really ingenious ones, but they were never quite so satisfactory as a well designed rope drive.

On account of the slow speed necessary for leg drives the rope drives terminated on a countershaft from which the head shaft was driven usually by means of an iron pinion and mortise gear. I know that some of you have spent many a night and Sunday putting new teeth into a head gear, or splic-

ing ropes that had worn out or had to be taken up on account of having stretched to the limit of the tension carriage travel, and I'll wager some of you have resorted to playing a stream of water on a rope drive to shrink it, in order to prevent a shut-down during a busy period. Looking back to those times we have a feeling of pride in our accomplishments and refer to them as "the good old days."

As electricity became more generally used as a power and current became cheaper, the steam plants were gradually abandoned. Motors were installed to drive the line shafts and on new developments individual motors were provided which replaced the line shafts. Later the mortise gear drives were abandoned and rope drives substituted.

The silent chain drive appeared on the scene and was immediately adopted for transmitting power and reducing speed between the motor and head shaft for belt conveyors and for the first reduction for leg drives, also for various other drives where rope had previously been used and where the reduction of speeds was not too great.

Many improvements in the design of silent chain drives have been made in the last few years. Advancement has come in higher grades of steel and methods of treating and working them. Silent chain drives are today almost exclusively used as the medium of power transmission and speed reduction for conveyor drives.

The "V" belt drive is becoming quite popular for elevator work and especially where extremely slow speeds are not necessary. It makes an ideal drive for cleaning machines, fans and similar drives and also for belt conveyors where room will permit of the large sheaves necessary to make the proper speed reductions.

The modern leg drive is a gear reduction set. Gear reduction sets are not new by any means, in fact they have been on the market for a great many years, but I believe their first application was for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Baltimore Elevator, where they were used on all of the elevator legs. That was about eighteen years ago and the units are still in perfect condition and doubtless good for another eighteen years at least. They were quite expensive at that time, but they had so many decided advantages over the older type drives that they are now quite generally used for leg drives.

Many new manufacturing plants were built during the War and manufacturing methods and inventions perfected, so that gear drives could be built quite economically. The automotive industry has helped to no small extent in bringing costs of manufacture down so that today there is hardly a drive that can compete with this type.

The gear reduction sets consist of cast iron housings containing combinations of accurately machined helical or herringbone gears to suit the speeds required with the shafts mounted in the housings on sleeve or roller bearings which are rigidly held in place in perfect alignment at all times. The lower portion of the cast iron housing provides an oil reservoir, so that the gears are lubricated in a continuous bath. The high speed and low speed shafts are projected out of the housings, to which the motors and driven machines are connected. They have very high efficiencies, the friction losses being only

from three to five per cent, which often enables smaller motors to be used than would be otherwise possible and consequently cuts down the power bills. They are compact, simple to install and are arranged so that regular inspection can be made easily.

On account of positive transmission the power is transmitted uniformly from the motor to the head shaft or machine without slippage or lost motion. With the moving parts completely enclosed in the cast iron housing the usual hazards to workmen are eliminated.

Until recently it has been necessary to use clutches in connection with motor drives, as was done in the case of line shaft driven machinery, so that the motor could be started before the load was applied, but high starting torque motors have now been developed that may be started under full load. This is a desirable feature, simplifying elevator operation in that elevator legs, conveyor belts, etc., can be stopped at will even when fully loaded, and started again with no inconvenience.

Elevator operators see the advantage of using anti-friction bearings for their machinery. While the cost of anti-friction bearings instead of ordinary babbitt or sleeve bearings seems like an item of considerable expense, the freedom from constant attention and the elimination of a potential fire hazard are factors in their favor. Any one contemplating building a new elevator, making major repairs or replacements, should give this matter serious consideration.

Drouth Relief Loans \$47,000,000

Of the federal drouth relief appropriations \$47,000,000 will have been expended when the last applications are approved.

The original congressional appropriation was \$45,000,000 to be advanced for buying seed, feed, fertilizer and tractor fuel. A second appropriation of \$20,000,000 for farmers in the drouth districts was divided in equal parts, \$10,000,000 for agricultural rehabilitation and an equal amount for the aid of rural credit corporations.

At the St. Louis office, which serves the largest of the drouth districts, nearly 90,000 applications have been received and \$7,886,868 has been advanced to 68,853 borrowers.

Texas has received the largest amount, \$2,787,000, in seed loans, paid to more than 20,000 borrowers. In Kentucky 23,407 farmers have been loaned \$2,092,922, while in Missouri 14,376 borrowers have obtained \$1,916,555. Indiana lists 5,205 borrowers, receiving \$718,208.

While the maximum legal seed loan is \$600, the average in the St. Louis district is but slightly above \$114.

If the Government persists in pampering the farmer, he soon will be unable to walk alone.

Storage Bins for the New Crop

The spread between the market price of cash grain and the price for deferred deliveries has given the owners of surplus storage room many attractive opportunities to fill their bins and sell the grain for future delivery at a profitable advance in price. In fact, many country grain dealers have built storage annexes to their elevators in years gone by and more than paid for the annex from its first year's earnings. Low prices for the new 1931 crop and low rates of interest for money promise to make the coming season more profitable than formerly for cash grain handlers who will provide themselves with extra storage space. With ample storage room they have no fear of being put out of business by a car famine.

The enormous wheat holdings of the stubborn Farm Board are congesting terminal elevators in every market to the great disadvantage of growers who have any grain to sell. Large annexes are being built to many terminal storage elevators and some new elevators are being erected, yet every well posted grain dealer knows full well that the marketing of the splendid crop now in prospect will be so handicapped that the early arrivals and especially the off-grades will be sharply discounted.

This great congestion of terminal storage facilities at the beginning of the marketing of a new crop is so sure to depress prices many country grain dealers are building additional storage annexes that they may better serve their farmer patrons. Among others recently completed are the six illustrated herewith.

Big Addition at Sheyenne, N. D.

The 45,000-bu. annex built to the elevator of the Sheyenne Co-operative Elevator Co., at Sheyenne, N. D., doubles the capacity of the plant and adds 8 bins to the 20 in the old house. The annex is iron clad, standing on a concrete slab foundation.

Grain is moved from the elevator to the annex by a 12-in. conveyor above, and from the annex by a conveyor driven by a 5-hp. motor with V block belt drive.

The old house was built only a year earlier and is equipped with two legs having salem buckets, a 2,000-bu. Richardson shipping scale, a 10-ton 16x8 wagon scale, Strong-Scott manlift, SKF Roller Bearings, air dump, steel lined wood spouting and concrete boot tank. The foundation is of concrete and the walls are covered with galvanized iron.

The office building in connection is 14x14 ft.

Attractive Annex at Buffalo Center, Ia.

The 30,000-bu. annex built to the Farmers Elevator at Buffalo Center, Ia., fits almost as a part of the original design, its galvanized iron exterior presenting a pleasing appearance. The 6 bins are filled by a 12-in. conveyor and emptied by a 9-in. screw from annex to elevator.

A number of improvements were made in the interior of the house, and a warehouse with a capacity for 6 carloads of sacked commodities was built on the office side of the elevator.

A 65,000-Bu. Annex at Power, Mont.

One of the phenomenal successes in the grain business along the Great Northern Railroad in Montana is the Farmers Elevator Co., at Power. Joel Salmonsens took charge of the new company in the fall of 1928, and soon proved that the business was there to utilize three times the existing 35,000 bus. capacity.

The 65,000-bu. annex is built on a reinforced concrete slab detached three feet from the elevator, and has 10 bins equipped with the Ibberson Bin Alarm, the grain being moved into and out of the bins by upper and lower screw conveyors driven by elevator motors.

The building, as well as the new coal shed, is covered with iron.

Enlarged Elevator at Culbertson, Mont.

One of the progressive elevator companies along the line of the Great Northern Railroad in Montana, is the Farmers Elevator Co. at Culbertson, managed by Louis Peterson.

A 35,000-bu. annex has been added to the existing 30,000-bu. house, which was enlarged and repaired two years ago. At that time the cribbing was raised 18 ft. and new legs and automatic scales installed. The new annex was built on the exit side of the old elevator detached three feet from the main house, and stands on a reinforced concrete slab foundation. The walls are covered with wood lap siding.

Conveyors above and below fill and empty the annex, which has six bins equipped with the Ibberson Bin Alarm. The additional storage dovetails in well with the increased handling capacity. Grain now is received and shipped with the utmost speed and at minimum cost.

Storage Annexes for Country Elevators



65,000-bu. Annex of Farmers Elevator at Power, Mont.

60,000-bu. Annex of Equity Co-operative at Conrad, Mont.

60,000-bu. Annex of Equity Co-operative Ass'n at Brady, Mont.

A Tall Annex at Brady, Mont.

The new 60,000-bu. annex built at Brady, Mont., is one of the many that will ease up the demand for cars to the advantage of the Great Northern Railroad Co. This annex was erected for the Equity Co-operative Ass'n, of which A. P. Lee is manager, and at the same time a new Strong-Scott Manlift was installed in the old elevator, a large dormer giving access to the annex.

The 8 bins have the Ibberson Bin Alarm, and, like the other annexes, are filled by screw conveyor. The building is covered with galvanized iron.

Each of the six annexes illustrated was built by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Improvements at Conrad, Mont.

Since taking charge of the Equity Co-operative at Conrad, Mont., three years ago, the energetic manager, R. W. Kirkpatrick, has handled a vast amount of grain warranting larger facilities.

Improvements have included a new leg, a head drive and a new 2,250-bu. per hour Richardson Automatic Scale, needed to round out the rather large 60,000-bu. annex erected the past season.

Screw conveyors fill and empty the 8 bins, which are equipped with the Ibberson Bin Alarm. The building is covered with galvanized iron and stands on a slab of reinforced concrete.

The Argentine minister of agriculture has replied to the request of the Rosario Stock Exchange that a price be fixed, that the government would not do this, as the corn crop was not so large as to cause a decline in prices.

The Washington dispatch to the New York Times to the effect that the Farm Board would sell huge quantities of wheat acquired under stabilization operations, brot out indignant denials, Chairman Stone reiterating that the situation was unchanged since the Board decision some time ago to sell 35,000,000 bus.

The German government announced May 1 that it had reached an agreement with the several political parties on the regulation of wheat prices. The German duty is 250 marks a ton, but on every ton of foreign wheat used millers will be granted a refund of 50 marks. Domestic wheat is quoted at 300 marks a ton.

Canadian Inquiry Into Future Trading

The Royal Commission appointed by the Dominion of Canada to determine "What effect, if any, has the dealing in grain futures upon the price received by the producer?" is composed of Sir Josiah Stamp, G.B.E., Chief Justice J. T. Brown, king's bench division, of the supreme court of Saskatchewan, and W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg.

Beginning at Winnipeg Apr. 13 the Commission took evidence at Regina, Calgary, again at Winnipeg; Minneapolis and Chicago. In Canada the sessions were open to the public, in the United States they were closed.

Among those testifying were E. A. Ursell, statistician of the Board of Grain Commissioners; Alonzo E. Taylor, head of the Food Research Institute of Leland Stanford University, California; Jas. Richardson, exporter, Winnipeg; A. J. McPhail, an official of the Pool; Andrew Cairns, Pool statistician; C. Rice-Jones, former general manager of the United Grain Growers; John Gillespie, elevator operator at Edmonton; A. F. Sproule, Pool director, La Fleche, Sask.; T. W. Scabrie, Adams, and R. O. Rogers, Rouleau, Sask., farmers who said futures trading was beneficial; W. J. Orchard, Tregarva, Sask., who said futures trading regulated the flow to market; W. J. Ward, Dauphin, pres. United Farmers of Manitoba; E. B. Martin, farmer, Winnipeg; W. L. Parrish; A. C. Reid; Frank O. Fowler; S. Hood Smith, Winnipeg; A. P. White, pres. Winnipeg Grain Exchange; Chas. E. Hayles, general manager Canadian Consolidated Grain Co.; Jas. E. Boyle of Cornell University, New York; Geo. E. Cathcart, speculator; F. W. Ross, western superintendent of the Bank of Nova Scotia; F. J. Anderson, pres. of the British Empire Grain Co.; H. G. L. Strange, Searle Grain Co.; J. W. T. Duvel, chief of the U. S. Grain Futures Administration, Washington, D. C.

Of the 52 who testified in Canada 33 favored future trading.

At Minneapolis and Chicago the Commission heard F. M. Crosby of the General Mills, Minneapolis; C. T. Stevenson, pres. of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; John G. McHugh, sec'y John H. MacMillan, pres. Cargill Elevator Co.; F. B. Wells, vice pres. Peavey & Co., B. H. Woodworth, Minneapolis; Arthur Cutten, Chicago; J. C. Mur-

ray, pres. Chicago Board of Trade; S. C. Harris, vice pres.; L. N. Perrin, chairman of the business Conduct Com'te of the Chicago Board; Jas. Norris; E. L. Glaser; Fred Uhlmann; John R. Mauff, Chicago.

L. B. Pearson, sec'y of the Commission, will transmit the report to Premier Bennett at Ottawa, and it will be published in pamphlet form. An excerpt from Banker Ross' testimony was published on page 483 of April 22 Grain & Feed Journals.

Defaults in Government Loans

Jas. C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, in address before the U. S. Chamber of Commerce May 1 stated that "Before the Farm Board makes loan the co-operative is required to furnish a financial statement, its past experience and management is checked, and, after the loan is made, one of the requirements is that the management and policies must be approved by the Board until the loan is repaid. Also, audits and other checks upon the organization using Farm Board funds are made at regular intervals to protect the loan and give sound advice to correct any evils which may exist."

While the veracity of the Chairman is not to be doubted his information seems to be incomplete, for on Apr. 27 the Ohio Farmers Co-operative Milk Ass'n at Cleveland, O., went into the hands of a receiver as the result of the government's attempt to collect \$416,321 due the Farm Board. The Farm Board advanced \$400,000 to enable the milk concern to compete with a private company. The loan was to have been paid off in quarterly installments of \$10,000 each but so far only \$5,829 has been paid. On Apr. 1 \$31,690 was due, which could not be met. Other claims against the government subsidiary will approximate \$1,000,000.

There is no Stabilization Corporation for milk to which the milk subsidiaries can sell, the government to stand the loss while the government subsidiary shows a profit.

The United States will be represented at the May 18 world grain conference at London by Dr. Alonzo Taylor of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University and Samuel R. McKelvie of the Federal Farm Board, as well as Nils A. Olsen, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Storage Annexes for Country Elevators



30,000-bu. Ironclad Annex of Farmers Elevator at Buffalo Center, Ia.



45,000-bu. Annex of Co-operative Elevator Co. at Sheyenne, N. D.



35,000-bu. Annex and 30,000-bu. Elevator of Farmers Elevator Co. at Culbertson, Mont.

Geo. E. Gano's Two Million Bu. Elevator at Hutchinson, Kan.

Responding to the demand for more and more storage space Geo. Gano, owner of a line of country elevators in Kansas, has had a 2,000,000 bu. reinforced concrete terminal elevator constructed at Hutchinson, the gateway to the immense producing districts of southern and western Kansas, which reach down into western Oklahoma and out into eastern Colorado. The growing demands of the last few years have brought about many improvements in terminal elevator construction. This latest addition to the storage facilities of the Hutchinson market embodies most, if not all of them.

The new house is located in the eastern part of the city, where it has direct connections with the Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads. Two tracks, each 2,000 ft. long, serve the plant and plenty of room is left for putting in more trackage both east and west of the plant.

THE HEADHOUSE of the elevator is 32x38 ft. on the ground, with a 20 ft. basement, and rises 206 ft. into the air. Its 23 bins have an aggregate capacity for 52,000 bus.

Three legs elevate grain to the distributors, and space is provided for installing one more. Each stand encloses 430 ft. of 24 inch, 8 ply, 39 oz., rubber belt, carrying two rows of 10x8 inch Superior D. P. buckets staggered 6 inches between cups. Each leg is driven by a 100 h.p. G. E. motor, which transmits its power to a countershaft thru a V-belt drive, and thence to the head shaft thru a Link Belt double roller chain.

The distributor turn heads, manufactured to order by Ehrsam, are of peculiar design, being 12x18 inch rectangular sections. Thru these turn heads any leg distributes into either of two garnerers, each of which has capacity for 3,000 bus., over the two 2,500 bu. hopper scales, or thru by-pass spouts to the lower distributing floor where telescoped metal spouts carry it into any bin in the work house, or to the conveyor belts in the gallery over the storage tanks.

A turn head attached to the bottom of each hopper scale distributes thru 20 inch Mayo spouts to the receiving belts over the storage bins, to the bins in the work house or thru 12 inch loading spouts to cars.

On the lower work floor is a No. 15 Monitor Receiving Separator, covered with metal, and driven by a 15-h.p. G.E. enclosed motor. Spouting is so arranged from the bins in the work house into this cleaner and three mixing hoppers that it is possible to draw grain from any bin or group of bins into either leg. Grain falling from a group of bins into a mixing hopper is thoroly mixed before passing into a leg boot. Room is provided for later installation of another cleaner and a clipper.

The work house is compact, making maximum use of its space. A feature is its ability to handle grain rapidly. Each leg elevates a maximum of 12,500 bus. per hour. Tests have demonstrated that grain can be emptied from the garnerers into the hopper scales in 72 seconds and that the hoppers of the scales will empty in 4¼ minutes. Large spouts deserve a good deal of the credit.

Movement of employes between floors in the work house is facilitated by an Humphrey Employee's Elevator operated by a 7½-h.p. G.E. enclosed motor, transmitting its power thru a V-belt drive. The elevator is equipped with automatic controls, a switch on every floor for stopping the motor, and

automatic shut-offs at the top and bottom to prevent employes being accidentally carried over the top.

Between the head house and the storage tanks is a dust house which receives the collections of two dust collectors into which the cleaner discharges.

While no dust collecting system is provided each leg head is vented thru the roof of the head house with 20-inch vents. Each of the two garnerers are vented with two 12-inch metal vents. The scales are vented in the same manner as the garnerers. All bins in the work house and each interspace bin in storage is vented at the top, vents in the cylindrical tank being thru outside bin walls.

All motors in the house are fitted with SKF roller bearings. All head-shafts, counter shafts and other machinery are also fitted with anti-friction bearings. All wiring is carefully inclosed in metal conduits and there being no wood in the plant it readily classifies as a fireproof structure.

The bins in the head house as well as the storage tanks and interspace bins are fitted with inserts for the immediate installation of a Zeleny thermometer system, and a recording room is provided. More than a dozen telephones are distributed thru the plant and these are augmented by an electric signaling system.

THE CAR SHEDS extend over two tracks on the west side of the plant. Under each track is a 2,000-bu. receiving sink, and to each track extends the flexible end of a 12-inch bifurcated loading spout. The two double shovel car unloaders are driven by separate G.E. 7½-h.p. slow speed motors thru V-belt drives without the customary reduction gears.

Both receiving sinks empty by gravity on to a 36-inch receiving belt, driven by a 15-h.p. G.E. motor which delivers grain to either receiving leg. Cars are spotted with a double-drum car puller, operated by a 50-h.p. G.E. slip-ring motor, which can pull 20 cars on either drum.

Adjacent the car shed is a 16x16-ft. office, from which the superintendent directs operations.

THE STORAGE TANKS.—On the north and on the south sides of the head house are 24 tanks, or 48 in all, each of which has 7-inch walls, is 24 ft. in diameter and 100 ft. high, holding 37,000 bus. These are arranged in a double row on each side of the head house. Between each set of 24 tanks are 11 interspace bins, making an aggregate of 22 interspace bins. Over the

top of each double row of storage tanks extends a conveyor gallery 8½ ft. high and 15 ft. wide. In these galleries are Link Belt three-roll conveyor frames with anti-friction idlers, carrying 36-inch, 4-ply rubber belts, operating thru Link Belt tank type trippers. These conveyors are operated by 40-h.p. G.E. motors, transmitting power thru V-belt drives direct to head shafts. The shipping conveyors at the bottoms of the tanks are duplicates of the receiving belts at the top and deliver grain to either of the three legs.

See illustration on outside front cover page.

Oats Shipment Held by Quarantine

The Court of Civil Appeals of Texas on Jan. 22, 1931, decided against the Clement Grain Co., of Waco, Tex., in its suit against the St. Louis, Southwestern Ry. Co. for damages due to the carrier disregarding instructions to inspect a carload of oats to detect cottonseed mixture.

The oats were shipped on a contract to the Pike Grain Co., Los Angeles, Cal., but the quarantine officer in California found cottonseed in the oats and refused permission to unload, and the Clement Grain Co. had to pay the demurrage and the freight to Los Angeles and back.

Before the car left Waco it was inspected by the railroad company at the request of the Clement Grain Co. for cottonseed, but no cottonseed was found on roof or walls of the car.

The quarantine officer said he found cottonseed in the oats down as far as 18 inches, and that they appeared to be thoroly distributed thru the oats.

After the car was returned to Waco and unloaded some of the planks on one end of the car were removed and cottonseed found in the walls of the car.

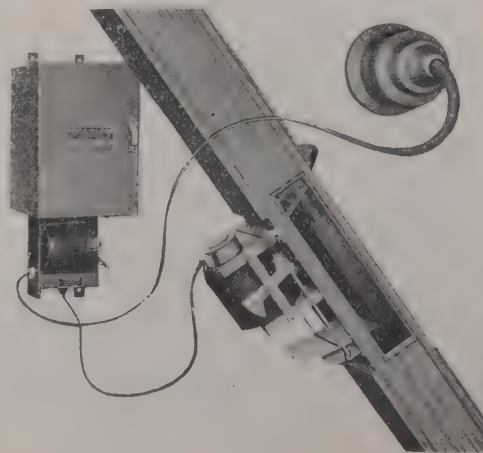
The court said: "The car of oats having been quarantined at Los Angeles without any fault of carrier, and the contract made between the parties having specifically provided that carrier could discharge all of its obligations and liabilities by returning same to Waco, Tex., and it appearing that the car of oats was at plaintiff's request returned to it at Waco, carrier has fully complied with its contract, and plaintiff is not entitled to recover the freight paid."—35 S. W. (2d) 516.

New Dings Rectifier for Magnetic Separators

A high intensity magnetic separator that can be plugged in directly on the heavy duty power line has, after three years of intensive effort, been developed by the Dings Magnetic Separator Company for service in grain and feed handling plants. It is designated as the Type L Automatic Spout Magnet.

All of the expense of installing generators and motor-generator sets formerly required for converting electric power from alternating current to direct current is eliminated through the use of the new Dings All-Purpose Rectifier. This compact unit, which measures only 6 in. by 6 in. by 8 in., makes it possible to take advantage of the lower power rates usually offered on the main 220 volt lines. Extensive field tests have proven that this saving may frequently amount to fully 70 per cent when compared with rectifiers that can operate only on 110 volt lighting current.

The Dings Type L separator is designed in any width for installation in the spout or on the feed tables of grinders, attrition mills, pulverizers, hammer mills, and other milling machinery. It is especially desirable where positive protection against tramp iron must be secured at absolute minimum expense. Plugged in at any convenient current outlet, its operation becomes entirely automatic.



Current Rectifier for Magnetic Separators

Chart and Data for Discharge from Belt Conveyors

In locating the chute to receive the discharge from a belt conveyor, it is often desirable to take into account the trajectory, or parabolic path the material will take under the combined influences of gravity, speed of belt in feet per minute, and diameter of head pulley in inches.

The somewhat complicated formulae involved, have been worked out in the convenient chart herewith by the engineers of the Link-Belt Co.

The vertical scales of the chart are so proportioned in their divisions, and relative locations, that the use of a straight edge will furnish much of the desired data. The right hand scale shows diameters of head pulleys in inches. The inside scale shows velocities of conveyor belts in F. P. M. on one side of the line; and on the other side, a value X, which is of a convenient length to use for dividing the tangent line (explained later) into sections, furnishing division points from which to measure vertical drops in inches (listed in the tabulation at top of chart).

The lower ends of these vertical lines are points thru which the trajectory curve is to be drawn.

The scale at the left is used for finding value of angle B, which measures the arc of contact of the material on the head pulley (starting at the vertical radius DE). Lay straight edge or taut string across the scales at points indicating the diameter of pulley and velocity of belt involved. The extension through left hand scale shows corresponding value of angle B.

Starting with an imaginary line representing the straight path of the conveyor as it approaches the head pulley, locate a base radius line (DE) at right angles to the conveyor line, letting it equal in length the pulley radius plus 1", or radius item R, assumed as the effective distance of the load from center of the pulley.

With radius R, inscribe an outer arc EF, thru which the material remains in contact with the belt on the pulley, and draw secondary radius line DF. The angle B is formed by radii DE and DF. At intersection F, draw a tangent line, from which to drop vertical lines to locate the trajectory.

Divide the tangent into sections representing the length of X in each case. From the division points drop vertical lines of lengths given at top of chart; for instance, at end of section No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ "; at No. 2, $1\frac{15}{16}$ "; at No. 3, $4\frac{11}{32}$ ", and so on thru as many sections as may be required for determining enough of the trajectory to locate the chute properly.

In Example 1 the conveyor is horizontal, the pulley 36" diameter and the belt speed 400 F. P. M. A straight line thru 36" diameter and 400 F. P. M. (on the chart), intersects the degree line B at 30 degrees. The tangent line is drawn from the intersection (F) of the outside circle and made by R, with the line (DF) which indicates the side of angle B.

The tangent line is divided into sections X equaling 4" each, and from the division points, lines are dropped vertically to the distances indicated at top of chart, namely $\frac{1}{2}$ " for No. 1, $1\frac{15}{16}$ " for No. 2, $4\frac{11}{32}$ " for No. 3, and so on thru as many points as are necessary to determine the path of the material until it reaches the chute intended to use.

To determine whether the load will start to leave the pulley at E or at F, find an indicator figure by the following formula:

$$\text{Indicator figure} = \frac{V^2}{G \times R \times \cos. Y}$$

Where V = Velocity in feet per second. G = Action of Gravity, or 32.16 feet per second. R = Radius "R," measured in feet. Y = Angle of inclination of conveyor. If the indicator figure is less than 1, the trajectory begins at F (Example 3), angle B remaining the same as for a horizontal belt (30° in this case).

In Example 3, using same data as in Example 1, except that the conveyor is inclined 20° (equaling angle Y), the indicator figure from formula is less than 1, and trajectory starts at F (30° to the left from the vertical radius line).

In Example 4, using same data as in Example 2, except for an incline of 20°, the result of the formula is greater than 1, and trajectory starts at E, at an angle of 20° to the right from the vertical radius line.

Nebraska Grain Grading Meetings

Five grain grading schools will be held in Nebraska during the latter part of May under the sponsorship of the Nebraska College of Agriculture.

The Omaha Grain Exchange will be represented by Harry R. Clark, chief inspector, who will explain the inspection work of the Exchange, and the loading of cars. Supervisors Carroll of Chicago and Morris of Kansas City will represent the Department of Agriculture with authoritative information on grading.

Elevator managers and farmers are urged to attend to obtain information of vital importance to their business. Following are the dates of the meetings:

Chadron, May 25; Sidney, May 26; McCook, May 27; Grand Island, May 28, and Superior, Neb., May 29.

Malt products can not be advertised as "Canadian" when not of Canadian manufacture, under a decision by the Federal Trade Commission.

Machines picked one out of every 7 acres of corn grown in Iowa in 1930, according to Professor McKibben of Iowa State College. About 14,000 corn pickers were used to harvest 1,540,000 acres, or 14 per cent of the crop. Almost 400 combines were used for small grain.

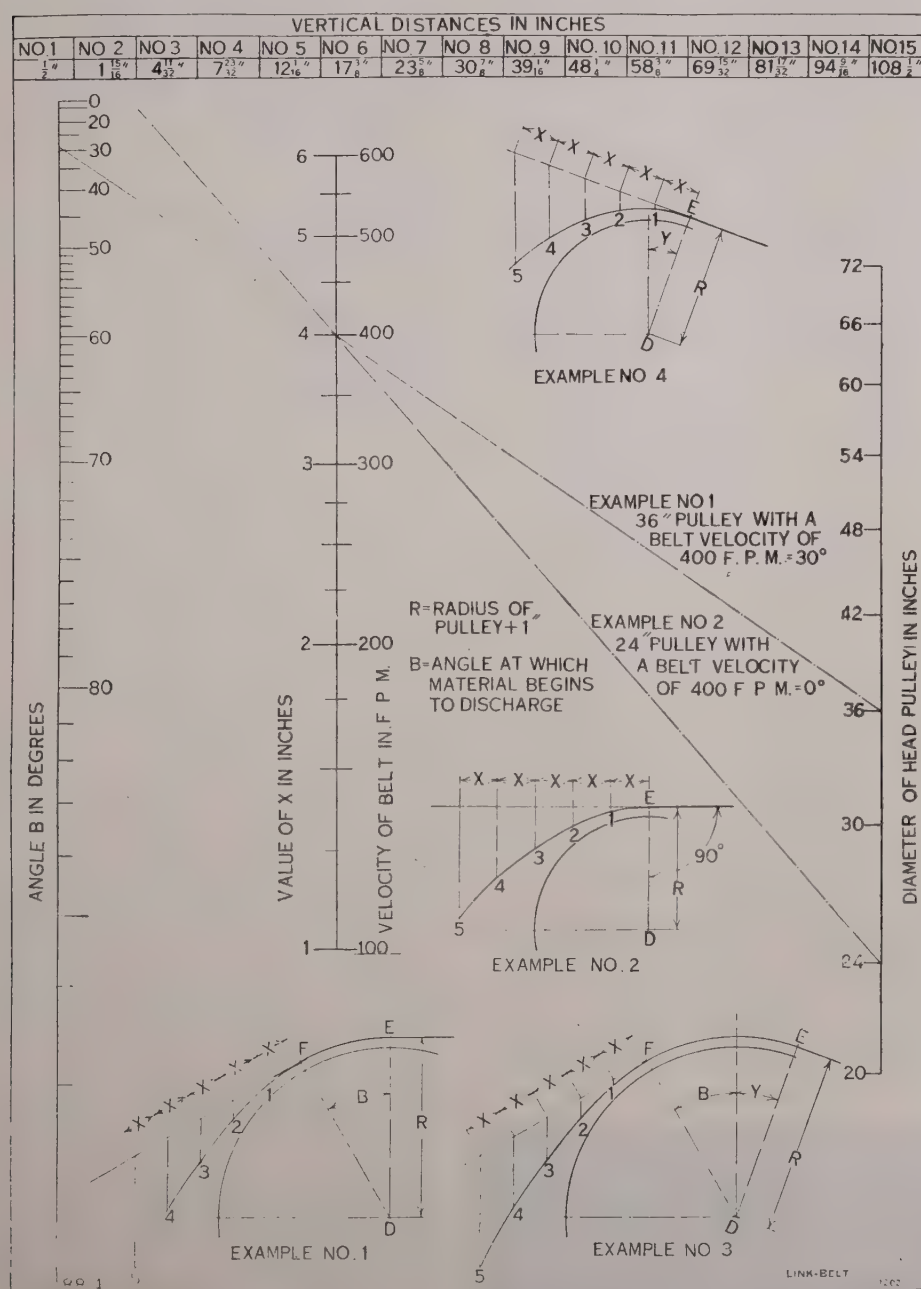


Chart and Data for Discharge from Belt Conveyors

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARKANSAS

Conway, Ark.—The Conway Cotton Oil Co. is erecting a building for its new feed mixing plant.

Trumann, Ark.—J. F. Lady is erecting a new building, 24x30 feet, of sheet iron construction, to be used as a warehouse for wholesale and retail feed and produce supplies.

Stuttgart, Ark.—It is reported that the Federal Farm Board will loan 60% of the money necessary to build a rice elevator here if farmers will sign contracts to support it. A 500,000-bu. elevator is said to be needed at this point, but the size of the house will depend upon the number of supporters it gets. The American Rice Growers Co-op. Ass'n is back of the project.

CALIFORNIA

Montague, Cal.—Fred Betts, one of the large grain farmers of this county, who has planted over two sections of grain this year, is building an elevator on his ranch near this town.

San Francisco, Cal.—Thornton Thompson, retired, formerly a member of the pioneer firm of Thompson Bros., grain dealers, died at his home on Apr. 21, at the age of 59 years. His widow and two sons survive.

Van Nuys, Cal.—The Reliable Milling Co., owned by Edward Glesby and Frank Ather-ton, on Apr. 15 opened the first strictly wholesale grain and milling business in the San Fernando Valley. Milling machinery has been installed in the new building, which is 60x157 feet in size.

Merced, Cal.—I have recently become associated with the Farmers Warehouse Co. as a partner and have installed a complete feed mill where we will manufacture dairy, hog and poultry feeds and mash. We are also in the general grain business to buy and sell for our own account.—R. A. Yost.

San Francisco, Cal.—The work of checking shortages reported to have been discovered after the sudden death of W. S. Hall, Butte County grain warehouse owner, late in April, was begun on May 2 by a com'tee of San Francisco grain brokers. A number of Hall's warehouses were suspended by the state shortly before his death, and it is reported that brokers may lose as much as \$100,000.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—V. C. Green, manager of the local branch of James Richardson & Sons, recently underwent an operation at one of the city hospitals.

Toronto, Ont.—Chas. H. Coatsworth, associated with the grain and flour firm of Frank B. Ham & Co., Ltd., is recovering from a recent operation.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—The Western Grist Mill has purchased the old Bridgeport Flouring Mill machinery, at Bridgeport, Wash., and is having it shipped to Moose Jaw.

Tweed, Ont.—The Tweed Milling Co.'s elevator and main mill building burned on Apr. 22; loss, \$50,000; partly insured. The owner, Harold Purdy, is undecided as to rebuilding.

Regina, Sask.—It is reported that if it is found that the Saskatchewan grain marketing act of 1931 is in conflict with the Canada grain act of 1930, the question of the validity of the latter may be inquired into.

Winnipeg, Man.—W. W. Hall, general manager of Paterson Steamships, Ltd., and a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, died on Apr. 30, at Montreal, at the age of 52 years. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Canada Rice Mills, Ltd., contemplates a \$100,000 extension to its plant and has asked for a 21-year lease of Burrard Inlet foreshore at the foot of Ren-frew St. for the purpose. A com'tee has been appointed to report on the matter.

Montreal, Que.—The Western Canada Flour Mills Co.'s large plant that covers an entire block burned on Apr. 24; loss, \$500,000; the fire started in an elevator shaft. About 50,000 bags of flour was destroyed. Six firemen were injured seriously enough to be sent to a hospital.

Vancouver, B. C.—Employees of the grain trade of this market met at dinner at the Hotel Vancouver, on Apr. 20, to celebrate the organization of the Grain Traffic Men's Ass'n, which is composed of managers, superintendents, traffic men and accountants from elevators, grain staffs from railways, inspectors, weighmasters and others.

Prescott, Ont.—The Canadian Government's 5,500,000-bu. terminal elevator that has been under construction for over two years on land reclaimed from the St. Lawrence River, is reported as ready for service with the opening of navigation this spring. This house, progress of whose construction has appeared from time to time in the Journals, is 205 feet high and 1,340 feet in length.

Vancouver, B. C.—Members of the Merchants Exchange honored Frank Davies with a presentation recently, before he left for California. Mr. Davies has been active in the grain trade in Canada for the past 20 years, first as manager of the United Grain Growers, later associated with Vernon & Buck-erfield and still later in business on his own account as a general grain broker.

Winnipeg, Man.—The United Grain Growers, Ltd., has re-entered the grain exporting business, which will be in charge of J. J. O'Donohoe, as manager of the subsidiary company, the Grain Growers Export Co., Inc., the headquarters of which are in the New York Produce Exchange. The United Grain Growers, Ltd., has terminal elevators at Van-couver and at Port Arthur and also operates 450 country elevators.

Churchill, Man.—Hundreds of workmen moved into this place late in April to start work on this, Canada's newest and most northerly, ocean port. Work will be speeded up this summer so that test shipments of grain may be made from the port in September. The 2,500,000-bu. Government grain elevator, some of the units of which are expected to be able to receive wheat this season, will not be officially opened until next summer. Considerable harbor dredging and dock building work is still to be done also.

COLORADO

Longmont, Colo.—Wheaco Cereals, Inc., has installed a Blue Streak Custom Mill.

Holyoke, Colo.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is having its elevator repaired and remodeled by the W. H. Cramer Constr. Co.

Roggen, Colo.—Farmers of this section are organizing a co-operative elevator company, enough stock having been subscribed to assure the organization.

ILLINOIS

Eldena, Ill.—The new manager of the Eldena Co-op. Co. is Jacob O. Tull.

Watseka, Ill.—The elevator of the Peoples Grain & Lbr. Co. burned early in May.

Troy, Ill.—The Troy Grain Co. has added a Blue Streak Custom Mill to its equipment.

Benld, Ill.—The feed warehouse of Leone & Sons burned on Apr. 16; loss, \$8,000; partly insured.

Pontiac, Ill.—The R. M. Kelly Elevator burned recently. Whether or not it will be rebuilt is unknown.

Clinton, Ill.—The organization of a Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. is being discussed, David Lindholm being chairman.

Kankakee, Ill.—Manteno Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has added a McMillin Style "C" electrically operated truck dump.

Glastone, Ill.—A new truck scale will be installed in the Wm. Daugherty Elevator, operated under lease by P. H. Henderson.

Atkinson, Ill.—D. F. Humphreys & Son are installing a 10-ton Howe Truck Scale.—Gordon Hannah, Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co. (Chicago).

Littleton, Ill.—The feed mill that has been operated at the James Little, Jr., premises, has been transferred to the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator.

Hughes (r.d. from Hume), Ill.—I. N. Cool-ley's elevator that burned recently, as reported in the last Journals, was leased to the Brocton Elevator Co.

Shannon, Ill.—I have resigned as manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator and am now selling feed to dealers on my own account.—Alfred Cram.

Middlegrove, Ill.—Mail addressed to the Harrod Lbr. Co., which owned and operated the only elevator at this point, is returned marked "Moved away."

Pontiac, Ill.—R. W. Leech remains as manager of this office, formerly operated by Henry Rumsey & Co., and now turned over to Rosenbaum Grain Corp.

Shirley, Ill.—Thaddeus Stubblefield added to his equipment one McMillin Style "B" Truck Dump using electrical power with safety push-button control.

Chillicothe, Ill.—The Turner-Hudnut Co., operating an elevator and feed mill here, has installed a crusher, also an automatic magnet to catch the tramp iron.

Jacksonville, Ill.—The Rosenbaum Grain Corp., of Chicago, is taking over the branch office of Rumsey & Co., recently retired, with W. H. DeBolt retained as manager.

Mineral, Ill.—The interior of F. C. Dewey & Co.'s elevator is being remodeled, including the installation of a new distributor head, which will facilitate the handling of grain.

Prophetstown, Ill.—The feed mill of F. J. Thompson has been improved by the addition of some new machinery, including a feed mixer and a collecting system for the attrition mill.

Bowen, Ill.—Leslie Bain is now in charge of the C. R. Lewis Elevator Co.'s elevator, the former manager, J. P. Haynes, having been transferred by the company to its elevator at Jacksonville, Ill.

Harvel, Ill.—We are still (May 2) working on taking down my elevator at Nokomis, Ill., and are also at work at Harvel, where we expect the work to be completed, if all goes according to plans, about July 1. I expect to move to Harvel in the near future.—Henry J. Nobbe. [As reported in the Mar. 25 Journals, Mr. Nobbe is taking down his Nokomis elevator and reconstructing it at Harvel.]

Lehigh Stone Co.
... KANKAKEE, ILL. ...
CRUSHED STONE . SAND . GRAVEL
LEHIGH SOIL SUGAR

Jacksonville, Ill.—J. P. Haynes, manager for the past two years of the C. R. Lewis Elevator Co.'s elevator at Bowen, Ill., has been given a similar position by the same company at this point.

Moline, Ill.—The Teske Seed & Feed Co. has installed a No. 30 Blue Streak Hammer Mill. This company also has a portable hammer mill and a portable oat huller to meet traveling competition.

Streator, Ill.—Apr. 30 was ladies' night for the grain trade of this section, which held its monthly meeting at the Plumb Hotel, this city. After the 7 o'clock dinner, a theater party was enjoyed at the Plumb Theater.

Morris, Ill.—Wm. H. Allen, of Peoria, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Square Deal Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Fred McClellan, who has been transferred to the same company's elevator at Saratoga (Morris p. o.).

Chatsworth, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Chatsworth territory was held in this city on Apr. 28, at the Chatsworth Hotel, where dinner was served at 6:30 p. m. Several matters of importance were discussed.

Champaign, Ill.—The University of Illinois is building an up-to-date grain elevator and feed mill for experimental purposes, the elevator and storage tanks to have a combined capacity of 46,000 bus. A crib for ear corn will have a capacity of 5,000 bus.

Toulon, Ill.—Walter E. Barton, who for the past two years has been manager of Davis Bros. & Potter's elevator at Wieston, Ia., has been spending several weeks at Toulon, installing some new machinery and putting up some new buildings for the firm at this point.

Wyanet, Ill.—It is expected that A. G. Zenor will become manager of the former Wyanet Grain Co.'s elevator, recently purchased by August Simon at public sale, as reported in the Mar. 25 Journals. E. M. Bickford, former manager, has not announced his plans for the immediate future.

Vandalia, Ill.—The Elam Grain Co. is operating a gas and oil service station in connection with its elevator, the service station being the Independent Oil & Gas Co., a subsidiary of the Phillips Petroleum Co. All of the buildings, including the elevator and filling station, have been painted aluminum and green.

Triumph, Ill.—We have taken over the grain and coal business of Gabe E. Pohl, who has been our competitor here for some years. He is retiring from business. This gives us all the elevators here and coal business, also feed grinding. Louis J. Seiling is our new manager since Feb. 18, coming from Kankakee, Ill.—Triumph Co-op. Co.

Prophetstown, Ill.—Mathis Bros. & Co., grain and lumber dealers, are reported to be bankrupt. Ralph Wylie, of Sterling, Ill., has been appointed receiver. Liabilities are listed at \$117,758 and assets at \$97,123. The company operated grain elevators at this point and at Yorktown. The first meeting of creditors will be held at Sterling on May 28.

Washburn, Ill.—We expect to make the following improvements: Install two truck lifts, two 7½-h.p. enclosed type motors, build an annex for a storage bin, 20x34, 45 feet high, and I think we will put in a 15-ton scale, and move our office from its present location to Oblique St., one block south.—Davis Bros. & Potter, per Henry Becker, mgr.

Parnell, Ill.—The north elevator of R. M. Kelley burned at 3:30 a. m., Apr. 20; loss, \$8,000; nearly covered by insurance. The fire was probably caused by lightning. Mr. Kelley writes: "My north elevator burned Apr. 20. I am expecting to rebuild immediately. There was 5,100 bus. of corn and 1,000 bus. of oats in the elevator at the time of the fire."

Litchfield, Ill.—The Litchfield Mill & Elevator plant that burned recently had not been operated since the war, when it was used by the Montgomery Milling Co. to mill rice flour. The property was in litigation but the original title was held by the Litchfield Mill & Elevator Co. We believe there was no insurance on it, and it was completely destroyed. The same evening that fire occurred, we had a small tool shed destroyed, with a loss of about \$1,000.—M. J. Buscher & Son.

Freeland Park (Stockland p. o.), Ill.—John Handy has taken over the elevator formerly operated by farmers of this vicinity and will conduct his business under the name of the Community Grain Co.

Annawan, Ill.—F. C. Dewey & Son are electrifying their east house, installing new motors, etc. The office and scale is being moved back from the highway on which it stands about 12 feet. A new scale and longer platform will, in all probability, be installed.—Gordon Hannah (Chicago).

Rushville, Ill.—When Manager Wm. Eifert returned to the office of the Farmers Grain & Livestock Co., on an errand, at about 8:30 p. m., Apr. 10, he found the front door open. Entering and turning on the lights, he found the combination had been knocked off the safe and also found the back door open. He immediately went for the sheriff, who found that the robbers had left in a hurry, out the back door, leaving their tools behind them, probably frightened away by the unexpected arrival of Mr. Eifert.

Leverett, Ill.—The elevator known locally as "the old Hershberger elevator," which was to be taken down in a few days, caught fire presumably from sparks from a burning cob pile, on Apr. 18, at noon; loss, \$12,000, including a corn crib containing 6,000 bus. of corn and 600 bus. of oats, the office building and some machinery. The office, grain and machinery were covered by insurance, but the insurance on the elevator had been canceled on Apr. 1. A new elevator had recently been built and the grain from the old house transferred to it. L. A. Hershberger is the owner.

Ottawa, Ill.—The LaSalle County Co-op. Grain Co., recently incorporated for \$25,000, has about completed what is said to be the first grain conditioning plant in the state outside of Peoria and Chicago. The plant consists of four steel bins, capacity about 2,000 bus. each, a dumping platform, a small office and a loading device for transferring the grain from the bin, truck or wagon to the railroad car. It has no grain elevator in connection. The plant is operated by a 20-h.p. motor, and will handle about 1,200 bus. per hour. The grain will be shipped to the Illinois Grain Corp. E. L. Johnson has been appointed manager. Officers of the new company are: Pres., Julian Beach; vice-pres., Frank Funk; sec'y, Franklin Trumbo; treas., John R. Matlock.

Ritchie, Ill.—Norman F. Butterfield has added a steel clad addition 14 by 20 by 44 feet to his elevator, divided into two bins with self-cleaning floors. A Western Grain Cleaner of 400 bus. per hour capacity equipped with a 5-h.p. motor has been installed, and the entire plant is thoroughly wired for lights for 24-hour cleaning operations during the rush season. The grain runs out of these two bins, through the cleaner and back to the boot for elevating to storage or car loading. Martin Devereaux has had the general contract for the construction work, and Les Jager has supplied the electrical equipment and has been in personal supervision of the wiring. An all-electric truck dump was installed last year just before threshing. Two feed warehouses have been built and a new coal house 14 by 40 feet has just been completed. A gas pump and free air pump will be installed within the next few days for farmers convenience. Mr. Butterfield has been in business here the past three years, handling as side lines to the grain business feed and flour, coal, fencing materials, fertilizer, binder twine, oil and other articles in the farm supply line. The owner is proud of his rapidly increasing business. Truck delivery and trucking services at a reasonable cost is another convenience obtainable at this all-electric, rapid service plant.

CHICAGO NOTES

Memberships in the Board of Trade are selling at \$10,000 net to the buyer.

L. Harry Freeman, formerly vice-pres. of Rumsey & Co., has formed a connection with Hately Bros.

W. T. Carrington died recently at New York at an advanced age. He was a member of the old firm of Carrington, Hannah & Co., and Carrington, Patten & Co., predecessor of the present Bartlett-Frazier Co.

The American Brokerage Co. is moving its offices to Minneapolis this week.

After June 1 the Chicago office of the Car-gill Grain Co. will be under the management of Philip C. Sayles, who has been representing that company at Toledo, O.

The Drum & Bugle Corp. of the Chicago Board of Trade, American Legion Post No. 304, composed of about 60 pieces, will assist in the approaching "All-Chicago Week" celebration being sponsored by the industries of the city to build good-will and stimulate business.

The Great Lakes Feedstuffs Co. is the new name of the Great Lakes Brokerage Co. Under the new name this firm will now operate as wholesale jobbers of all grades of feeds and feedstuffs, in addition to doing a brokerage business. Oscar C. Opsal, formerly of Minneapolis, continues as manager.

The pile and concrete foundations have been completed for the Rosenbaum Grain Corp.'s 1,500,000-bu. storage annex to its Irondale Elevator, mentioned in the Mar. 25 Journals. Late in April the forms were being set in place ready to begin construction of the bins, contract for which is held by the James Stewart Corp.

Bernard A. Eckhart, pres. of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., which operates a mill and elevator in Chicago, also a director of a dozen large financial institutions and a civic leader, died at his home here on May 11, from heart disease, after an illness of several months. His widow, two sons and two daughters survive him.

Wm. F. James, for 40 years a member of the Board of Trade, died at his home in Downers Grove, a suburb of Chicago, on May 4, at the age of 73 years. Before his retirement several years ago, he was connected with Charles A. Peck & Co. Early in his business career he was with P. D. Armour Grain Co. and later a member of the firm of McPharran & James. His widow and two sons survive him.

Stewart Bros. moved May 1 to the ground floor of the Utilities Bldg., where usual trading facilities will be maintained. The firm is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and many other commodity exchanges throughout the country. Offices are maintained from New York City and Chicago through the South and in Europe. Andrew Messick is resident partner and ass't vice-pres.

Jack Wheeler, amiable partner in Henry Rumsey & Co. until its recent dissolution, has become associated with Rosenbaum Grain Corp. He will serve his friends in all capacities as heretofore, executing both cash sales and futures orders. The Sioux City, Atlantic, Pontiac, Jacksonville and Cincinnati offices will be retained under his direction. There will be no change in the management of these offices.

A millfeed distributing business is being opened in this city by the L. C. Newsome interests, to be under the management of Chester Chapin, formerly an executive of Chapin & Co., feed manufacturers. The Newsome Feed & Grain Co., at Pittsburgh, Pa.; the Newsome Millfeed Co., at Kansas City, Mo., and the Reliance Feed Co., at Minneapolis, Minn., are the companies of which L. C. Newsome is the head.

George Ernest Booth, II., weighing seven pounds, was born on April 20 to Mr. and Mrs. George E. Booth, well known cash grain man and partner in Lamson Bros. & Co., and second vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. Both mother and child are doing nicely. The cash crowd bot a noisy drum and took turns playing it as the entire crowd paraded up and down between the cash grain tables, winding George into a vicious circle. Following this performance the drum was autographed by the cash group and consigned to the child's room at the hospital. Following a speech to the howling gathering, in which Mr. Booth proudly admitted the child showed all indications of developing into a pit trader judging from the way he continually waved his arms and mumbled something about "seven-eighths," Mr. Booth ordered one carload of peanuts, which were heaped so high on the sample table that it was impossible to see across it.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade, an emergency was declared to exist and deliveries of carlots of grain on old May contracts are now valid delivery. The change was effective May 1.

Frank E. Winans, a member of the Board of Trade for 56 years, and one of the two oldest members in point of years of membership, died at his home in Evanston, on May 2. He was almost 78 years old. At the time of his death he was associated with the Rogers Grain Co. He had previously headed his own firm and at different times was connected with the commission firms of H. W. Rogers, Jr., & Bro. and Edgerton & Winans. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Eugene F. Havey, who has been identified with the grain business of the Chicago and Milwaukee markets for the past fifteen years is now associated with F. S. Lewis & Co., large wire house of this market. Mr. Havey will continue to handle the cash and hedging business of his friends thru this desirable new connection. Mr. Havey was formerly ass't vice-pres. of Armour Grain Co., after which he was associated with Henry W. Rang & Co. His more recent connection was with W. G. Moorhead & Co.

The next regular monthly meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club will be expanded by the participation of the Cash Grain Ass'n and the Brokers Ass'n of the Board of Trade, and will be held in the grand ball room of the Hotel La Salle May 20. Admission will be by ticket to guests of the club. The dinner, \$2 the plate. The speaker of the evening will be Jas. E. Boyle, professor of rural economics, Cornell University, New York. He is expected to shoot the "Agricultural Marketing Act" full of holes.

New members of the Board of Trade are: Chas. G. Ireys, gen'l mgr. Electric Steel Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis; Frederick A. Smith, Ayres Boal, Edward L. Hicks, Jr., with Scott, Burrows & Christie; George F. Markham, Thomas P. Lahey, Charles H. Tourtelot. Memberships transferred: Lewis B. Hall, Jr., Estate of Reuben G. Chandler; William E. Harris, Daniel F. Murphy; Killian V. R. Nicol, Estate of Augustus W. Green. Changes in registration: Dennis C. Bishop, registered as pres. of the Secular-Bishop Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo. (was registered as vice-pres.).

The remarkably low costs of production achieved on the mechanized farms of the Collins Farms Co. as reported on page 478 of the Grain and Feed Journals for Apr. 22 in the account of the proceedings of the Grain Market Analysts Club have aroused widespread interest. So many have expressed a desire to see these revolutionary methods in operation that Pres. J. C. Murray of the Board of Trade announced May 9 that plans are being made for an inspection trip, open to the trade. The delegation will proceed to Cedar Rapids by train and motor car to look over the 1,500-acre unit at that point. The date set is May 24.

The Board of Trade, on May 5, suspended Mose Singer, a pit trader, for 30 days, and A. K. Ruxton for 60 days, and G. W. Bevan for six months, under the rules regulating trade irregularities in executing orders. The charge was violation of the brokerage rule that requires that all trades made in the pit must pay a brokerage, and the case grew out of the manipulation of the clearing house sheets by Wm. Cheney, a clerk (not a member of the Board of Trade), who made numerous trades thru brokers. It is reported that Cheney will be prosecuted by government officials under provisions of the grain futures act.

Pynchon & Co., among the heaviest traders in grain on the Board of Trade, is in the hands of a receiver. It was reported from New York on Apr. 25 that on that day the Irving Trust Co. took charge of the affairs of the firm, which had been suspended from the New York Stock Exchange the previous day because of its inability to meet its obligations, which are reported to exceed \$40,000,000. Formation of a com'te to represent creditors has been announced from New York, the personnel of which is: Eugene Leake, vice-pres. of the Adams Express Co., chairman; J. D. Tookar, Alexander Banks and Chas. W. Higby.

The primary purpose of the Century of Progress, to be held in Chicago in 1933, is to convey to the public an understanding of the nature and significance of scientific discoveries and of the changes in living conditions brot about by their application in industry. For this purpose a basic science exhibit will show the nature of important discoveries in the realm of pure science; applied science exhibits will show the development of various industries as affected by these discoveries, and other exhibits will portray the social changes and problems which have come in consequence.

INDIANA

Lucerne, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is installing a new corn cutter and grader.

Atlanta, Ind.—New motors have been installed at the Davis Elvtr., 60-cycle motors replacing the former 25-cycle.

New Ross, Ind.—The New Ross Grain & Lbr. Co. has improved its equipment by the addition of a No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer.

New Paris, Ind.—The Goshen Milling Co.'s elevator has been bot by Wm. H. Menaugh, of Osceola, who operates an elevator at that place.

Greenfield, Ind.—The Hancock County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n plans the erection of a grain elevator on the Pennsylvania Railroad right of way.

Advance, Ind.—Roy Ailes, half owner with Vern Faulkinbury of the elevator here for over three years, has sold his interest to Walter Cristler, of Max.

Milroy, Ind.—Frank Jackman has equipped his new plant with a McMillin Type "B" Overhead Electrical Dump with the latest type of electrical control.

North Grove, Ind.—Central States Elvtr. Corp. has added to its equipment one McMillin Type "B" Overhead Truck and Wagon Dump with complete electrical control.

Hazelrigg, Ind.—We expect to install a hammer mill in our elevator soon. Herman Busenbark is our new manager at Hazelrigg.—Busenbark Grain Co. (Crawfordsville, Ind.).

Indianapolis, Ind.—The annual election of the Board of Trade will be held on June 8. The primary for the election of seven members of the nominating com'te was scheduled to be held on May 13.

LaPorte, Ind.—Three buildings owned by the J. Street Milling Co. were damaged by fire shortly after noon, Apr. 17; loss, \$1,800. The fire started in a frame barn adjoining a small brick building east of the mill proper.

Tocsin, Ind.—Tocsin Lbr. & Grain Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 155 shares with no par value; incorporators: G. W. Woodward, John F. Stine, Roy Hall and C. R. Rupright; to deal in grain, hay, lumber and coal.

Brookston, Ind.—Brookston Grain Corp., incorporated; capital stock, 850 shares having no par value; incorporators: W. C. Halstead, R. G. Wilkinson, J. C. Halstead, L. A. Waugh and J. J. Nagle; to deal in agricultural products.

Richmond, Ind.—Richmond Roller Mills, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares at \$100 each; incorporators: A. A. Curme, C. H. Feltman, F. M. Taylor and A. D. Gayle; to deal in grains, cereal, coal, feed, seeds, fertilizer, etc.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Dr. W. H. Strowd has severed his connection with the Home Mill & Grain Co., of this city, in order to devote his entire time to the duties of sec'y of the National Soft Wheat Millers Ass'n and of the Southeastern Millers Ass'n, with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn.

Knox, Ind.—A. P. Kiest & Son, who recently completed the installation of a Jay Bee Hammer Mill in their feed plant, operate their mill by a 30-h.p. electric motor directly connected, and above that it is equipped with an approved magnetic separator. This separator, made by the Lima Armature Wks., has an outstanding favorable feature; that is, it is equipped with a motor generator set which gets its current direct from the power or light line so that it should be very efficient at all times.

Jamestown, Ind.—Amos Ronk, who has been employed at the Busenbark Grain Co.'s elevator at Hazelrigg, Ind., for the past year, has been transferred to the company's elevator here as manager.

Tipton, Ind.—The Tipton County Farm Buro has petitioned the city council for permission to erect an elevator, warehouse and other buildings. The petition was referred to the street and alley com'te. The north part of the city has been without an elevator since the old elevator was razed last fall.

Brook, Ind.—What was formerly the Eagle Stock Food Co., of Indianapolis, will soon become the Brook Mfg. Co., of Brook. The company has been reorganized, with Chas. Bernstine as pres. and LaFayette Goldman as manager, and a new building, soon to be finished, is under construction here. The company will manufacture stock foods and fertilizer.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—The mid-summer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city on June 15 and 16, in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Sam Kraus of Ft. Wayne is general chairman of the entertainment com'te. C. G. Egly, a director of the ass'n, whose home is in Ft. Wayne, is also putting forth strenuous efforts to make this one of the best meetings we have ever held. These fellows up in that territory are a pretty live bunch and put over anything they undertake in a creditable manner, so I feel sure we shall have an enjoyable summer meeting. The dates of the meeting are the two days preceding the Ohio Grain Dealers meeting and we hope that such an arrangement will bring out several of the eastern terminal market men to both conventions.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The appraisal department of the Farmers National Grain Corp. which had agreed upon the value of the 13 elevators to be sold by the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co. to the Farmers Co-op. Co. under an option given Oct. 16, 1929, after several months and while the co-operative company was trying to sell stock, made a second appraisal, so much lower and so far below the sound value of the plants that the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co. could not afford to sell at that confiscatory price, and rescinded the sale made June 30, 1930. The entire line of elevators including the feed manufacturing plant at LaFayette and the seed cleaning plant at Crawfordsville will continue to be operated as formerly by the Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co. It is expected that subscriptions to the stock of the Farmers Co-op. Co., of Indiana, will be returned by the treasurer, the C.-R.-T. Co. never having received a dollar.

IOWA

Crystal Lake, Ia.—The Nelson Grain Co. is installing a Newell Electric Truck Lift.

McCallsburg, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has installed a 10-ton type S truck scale.

Hamburg, Ia.—Good Bros. plan to replace their two elevators at once that burned Apr. 18.

Williamsburg, Ia.—I will ship oats in for feeders. Just added a molasses mixer.—C. E. Harris.

We Finance

grain, grain products, seeds and soy beans while stored in your own mills and elevators. Reasonable rates. Details on request.

THE GENERAL STORAGE CO.
Broadway and E. 15th St., Cleveland, O.

Solon, Ia.—F. J. Krob is installing a corn cracker and grader in his elevator here.

Hobarton (Algona p. o.), Ia.—James Elder resigned as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., effective May 1.

Sheldon, Ia.—Fred H. Van Briesen is operating a feed grinder here and expects to move to Sheldon soon.

Palmer, Ia.—We expect to build a new office at our elevator this summer.—W. H. Wierger, mgr. Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Roclyn (Moorland p. o.), Ia.—A Universal Head Drive has been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Farmersburg, Ia.—Mail addressed to the H. W. Thompson Grain Co. is returned marked "No such company at this p. o."

Lone Rock, Ia.—A Haines Vertical Feed Mixer has been installed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which is under the management of Alec Lynch.

Shipley, Ia.—The Shipley Grain Co. has installed a 15-ton type S truck scale to meet the demands of constantly increasing weights of trucks.

Middletown, Ia.—Middletown Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has had the Newell Const. & Mch. Co. rebuild its driveway and install a Newell Electric Truck Dump.

New Haven (r. d. from Osage), Ia.—The feed mill operated by Clarence Sweeney burned Apr. 13; the building, which was owned by Mr. Snow, was partly insured.

Melette, Ia.—Emil Brunn's mill has been leased by A. W. Berkner, who has had it overhauled, installed new machinery and opened for business the first of this month.

Atlantic, Ia.—W. L. Wolfinger remains as manager of this office for Rosenbaum Grain Corp. The recently dissolved firm of Henry Rumsey & Co. formerly operated this branch.

Doon, Ia.—The Famers Co-op. Produce Co. has been re-organized (Oct. 1, 1930) and is now operating under the name of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.—Albert E. Hook, mgr.

Sioux City, Ia.—Rosenbaum Grain Corp. has taken over the office here formerly operated by the recently dissolved firm of Henry Rumsey & Co. E. P. Sullivan remains as manager.

Meservey, Ia.—The Woodford-Wheeler Lbr. Co.'s elevator burned early in the morning of May 2; loss, \$15,000; partly insured; five or six cars of grain valued at \$3,000 was destroyed.

Westfield, Ia.—J. J. Mullaney, headquarters at Sioux City, will soon begin construction of a 20,000-bu. modern elevator at this point to replace the one which burned quite a while ago.—Art Torkelson.

Winfield, Ia.—Three brothers by the name of Harris, 18, 20 and 22 years old, have been arrested and pleaded guilty to breaking into the elevator here, on Apr. 11, and taking a typewriter, radio and other articles.

Harlan, Ia.—General repairs have recently been completed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. by the Williams Const. Co. The driveway was widened, the dump sinks enlarged, and other remodeling operations effected.

Des Moines, Ia.—Thieves entered the office of the International Milling Co. recently and removed a small safe to the warehouse where they battered it, failing to get it open.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—M. King, pres. of the Western Terminal Grain Corp., is confined to his home since his return from the Mayo Clinic of Rochester, Minn. Last reports he was showing gradual improvement.—A. G. T.

Wesley, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., which lost one of its elevators by fire recently, has made arrangements with the T. E. Ibberson Co. to repair the remaining elevator and build a large warehouse. A Haines Vertical Batch Feed Mixer has been installed.

Lundgren, Ia.—The C. T. Likens elevator, the F. D. D. M. S. railway station and some freight cars burned recently; 2,500 bus. of grain was in the elevator at the time. No local fire protection so the buildings were a complete loss. The estimated loss was \$12,500.—Art Torkelson.

Fenton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by robbers, who pried open an unlocked window to get in, during the night of Apr. 21, and \$58 in cash stolen. The knob and dial of the safe was knocked off with an ax and the combination worked with a screwdriver.

Holmes, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has placed a contract with the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the construction of a 20,000-bu. modern elevator to replace the house burned last month and to be completed in time to handle the new crop of grain. This co-operative company was formed 30 years ago, during which time it has been managed by John O. Anderson.

Riverside, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co. recently installed a 30-h.p. Westinghouse Motor to drive a hammer mill, with multiple V belt drive. A corn cracker, with 3-h.p. motor, and a Newell Electric Truck Lift with steel grates were installed at the same time. The company has moved its office and rebuilt its driveway and dump pits.

Sioux City, Ia.—H. L. Jackson, connected with the Western Terminal Grain Corp., retired as pres. of the Sioux City Traffic Club at the annual meeting and banquet held Apr. 29. His last official act was to introduce prominent railroad officials and Maj-Gen. Ashburn, executive head of the Inland Waterway Corp., who was the featured speaker of the evening on "Inland Waterways."—Art Torkelson.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—C. E. Carpenter, who for the past 16 years has been associated with the Cedar Rapids Grain Co., and is well acquainted with practically all the Iowa shippers, has gone back to the soil. He has recently acquired a ranch of 1,135 acres out in the Black Hills of South Dakota, to which he is going to devote his personal attention, raising wheat and other grain, and trying to produce a profit from cows and calves.

St. Benedict, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has had to give up the contemplated installation of a feed grinder, at least for the present, as the electric company which serves the neighborhood was unwilling to go to the expense of installing the necessary substation unless the elevator would make certain guaranties, which the directors did not care to agree to. The increasing use of portable grinders also helped in the decision.

Gladbrook, Ia.—The Pippert Grain Co. is building a warehouse 20x48 feet, north of its office, to be used for feed and seed. The company's frame elevator, formerly owned by W. G. Schneckloth, is being railed and painted.

Corning, Ia.—The Hogan & Hick Feed Mill and the Farmers Co-op. Exchange were both broken into the same night, Apr. 16. Entrance was gained to the feed mill by breaking the glass in a rear window, but only some small change in an unlocked safe was found missing. At the Farmers Co-op. the combination was broken from the safe, but the thieves were unable to open the safe door.

KANSAS

Atchison, Kan.—The Blair Elvtr. Corp. has installed a Blue Streak Custom Mill.

Liberal, Kan.—A branch office will soon be opened here by Goffe & Carkener, Inc.

Berryton, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Union is returned marked "Unknown."

Brewster, Kan.—A new elevator is being built here for the Derby Grain Co. by Ben Munson.

Beeler, Kan.—Rumor has it that Chester Bondurant will build an elevator this summer.

Coronado (Leoti p. o.), Kan.—It is rumored that Geo. E. Gano will build an elevator here this spring.

Modoc, Kan.—Geo. E. Gano is reported to be contemplating construction of an elevator at an early date.

Bogue, Kan.—The elevator of the Robinson Milling Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Apr. 9.

Voda, Kan.—The elevator of the C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm recently.

Kanorado, Kan.—The Farmers Equity Exchange is having its elevator built by the Western Engineering Co.

Denton, Kan.—Farmers of this community recently organized the Producers Co-op. Ass'n and plan on building an elevator soon.

Jetmore, Kan.—The Jetmore Elvtr. Co. has sold out to C. E. Laird.—Jetmore Elvtr. Co., J. A. McDowell [former manager and part owner].

Leoti, Kan.—We are making considerable repairs on our house at Leoti, which is known as the Leoti Mill & Elvtr.—E. L. Rickel Grain Co.

Tipton, Kan.—The office at the Robinson Elvtr. has been enlarged and a hardwood floor put in. The truck dump has also been put in good condition.

Kinsley, Kan.—Mail addressed to the Dollar Brand Feed Co. is returned marked "Out of business." This company's plant was reported as destroyed by fire last fall.

Salina, Kan.—Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co. has purchased three country elevators, the farmers elevators at Shields and at Selden, Kan., and Simon Fishman's elevator at Towner, Colo. Harold Agnew will manage the latter. Agents at the other two points have not yet been determined. Some repairs will be made at the Selden house.

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Brenham (Greensburg p. o.), Kan.—The Star Engineering Co. is building an elevator for the Brenham Merc. Co., whose elevator and stock were severely damaged by fire on Apr. 15.

Wright, Kan.—F. L. Doll, manager of the Wright Co-op. Exchange Elvtr., was injured recently and is now recovering in a Dodge City hospital.

Sylvia, Kan.—The 100,000-bu. elevator of the Sylvia Milling Co. has been leased for the coming crop season to the Consolidated Flour Mills Co.

Blakeman, Kan.—New rods are being installed in the Shannon Grain Co.'s elevator, furnished by the York Foundry & Engine Wks. and installed by L. L. Davis.

Pierceville, Kan.—The site has been bot for the erection of a 15,000-bu. elevator by the Garden City Co-op. Equity Exchange at this point, to be completed before harvest.

Ness City, Kan.—D. E. Bondurant has let a contract to Chalmers & Borton for construction of a 35,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator to replace the one that burned.

Menlo, Kan.—The Robinson Grain Co. is taking down its old elevator and erecting a larger one, with more up-to-date machinery, on the site. It will be ready for the new crop.

Hays, Kan.—The Wheat Farming Corp., operating elevators at this point, at Page and at Wallace, has been placed in receiver's hands due to a disagreement among the stockholders.

Seneca, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. suffered a slight loss by fire the last day of April. Damage was done to the leg and the belt. The local fire department extinguished the blaze.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co., of Wichita, is considering plans for increasing its storage capacity at this point by 400,000 bus., but has not yet definitely decided on it.

Iola, Kan.—A local meeting of grain dealers was held here during the third week of April, 51 dealers being in attendance. E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, officiated.

Ashland, Kan.—George E. Gano is rebuilding his elevator at this point that burned a few months ago. It will be of frame construction covered with sheet metal, similar to the former one.

Ness City, Kan.—Two new leg belts and Minneapolis "V" cups have been installed in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here by Ora Long. The cups and belts were furnished by the York Foundry & Engine Wks.

Pratt, Kan.—Goffe & Carkener, Inc., contemplate opening a branch office at this point in the near future. The firm maintains private wires to a number of Kansas points and to Hastings, Neb., and St. Joseph, Mo.

Clyde, Kan.—The office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was broken into by thieves during the night of Apr. 18, but no money was stolen because the manager no longer leaves any cash in the drawer, since a previous robbery.

Alta Vista, Kan.—A filling station is being built by the Alta Vista Farmers Union for retail trade. The company put in a bulk gas and oil station just a few weeks ago. Next year the company plans to build a new elevator.—P. J. Schulte, mgr.

Wellsville, Kan.—Frank Caton has taken charge of the Star Grain & Lbr. Co.'s elevator. Ben Piper, manager, who was injured last winter when the wagon dump struck him, is recovering very slowly and may not be able to work for some time yet.

McPherson, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Elvtr. burned at 1:30 a. m., Apr. 20; about 8,000 bus. of wheat in the elevator is believed to be total loss from fire, smoke and water. An up-to-date structure having a capacity of 15,000 bus. will be erected at once to replace the burned elevator, completion to be in time for the new crop.

Tribune, Kan.—We have secured a railroad lease at Tribune, Kan., and have a 25,000-bu. studded iron-clad elevator under construction. The contract, which was let to the Ryan Const. Co., provides for completion by June 15. It will be operated under the name of the Greeley County Grain Co., Inc.—E. L. Rickel Grain Co. (of Salina, Kan.).

Stafford, Kan.—The 800-barrel mill here owned by O. W. Dietrich and associates, of Philadelphia, and known locally as the Stafford Flour Mills, idle for several years, has been leased by the Consolidated Flour Mills Co., of Wichita, Kan., which will occupy the plant June 1, after it has been reconditioned. The plant has a grain storage capacity of 150,000 bus.

Great Bend, Kan.—The contract has been given by the Barton County Flour Mills Co. for the construction of its additional grain storage to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., the addition to consist of six concrete tanks having a capacity of 150,000 bus., which is also the present storage capacity of the plant. The installation of a 2,500-bu. hopper scale is included in the contract.

Tribune, Kan.—Geo. Gano, who recently purchased Simon Fishman's elevator, is building a second elevator on the Missouri-Pacific sidetrack. The other two elevators at this point are owned by the Tribune Grain & Imp. Co. and the Greeley County Grain Co. (E. L. Rickel Grain Co.), contrary to the press report recently that Geo. Gano owned all the elevators in this county.

Dodge City, Kan.—A 1,000,000-bu. elevator is to be erected here by the Southwest Co-op. Terminal Elvtr. Co., recently formed at Copeland, under the provisions of the Farm Board Act, by O. H. Hatfield, pres.; Tom Staith, vice-pres., and C. E. Lucas, sec'y. Provision will be made for enlarging the plant ultimately to 5,000,000 bus. capacity.

Topeka, Kan.—We are erecting approximately 600,000 bus. additional storage capacity to our plant in North Topeka. This addition will give us a total storage of approximately over 700,000 bus. We are constructing 12 large tanks, with the interstice tanks, all of which will be built of concrete and connected with the present head-house by conveyor belts. The contract was let to the J. T. McDowell Const. Co. and the completion date is set for June 20, 1931. We will be equipped to handle the new crop wheat as it moves from Kansas.—The Kansas Elvtr. Co., M. L. Gear, mgr. [Another report states that the tanks are 25 ft. 10 in. in diameter, 104 ft. high. Between these tanks are 10 pocket bins, and 7 interstice bins. One receiving belt will carry grain to the new tanks and another leg will be installed in the original elevator. The Kansas Elvtr. Co. has opened an office in the New England Bldg.]

Wellington, Kan.—Contract for repairing the Commander-Larabee Corp.'s elevator has been let to the McKenzie & Hague Co. The working house will be extended 60 feet higher and a 2,000-bu. scale and garner installed. Two legs driven by G. E. Motors thru combination Link Belt silent and roller chain will be equipped with D. P. buckets and a Strong-Scott backstop. A belt type manlift will be installed.

Dodge City, Kan.—Charged with embezzlement of about \$9,000 worth of wheat from the Davidson Grain Co., C. A. Shute, former manager of that company's elevator, and Don Faulkner, a farmer, are reported to be in the custody of county officers. Shute is alleged to have made false entries in the grain company's books, and also to have sold wheat and failed to put the money in the company funds. He made out checks payable to Faulkner, it is claimed, and Faulkner cashed them.

Junction City, Kan.—We are building 6 bins on our warehouse, near the elevator, for use in connection with our new loose hammer type grinder. These are being flexibly arranged to work in conjunction with the elevator, and will permit us to grind ahead, or to grind a farmer's grain and hold it for him in a bin for a short time. All of these bins are being fitted with outside outlet spouts and with inside sacking spouts. Two more will be built at a later date.—Christensen & Beeler.

Cheney, Kan.—A man going by the name of R. B. Buckholts and claiming to reside at Griggs, Okla., has been buying grain and seeds from dealers in southwestern Kansas and giving bad checks in payment. He travels in a Chevrolet truck with Oklahoma license tag No. T218,664, engine No. 786,869. He has bot considerable caneseed and the checks he gives on an Oklahoma bank are no good. We know of three dealers who have been stung by this fraud. If you learn of his whereabouts, please phone collect 14W Cheney, Kan., and receive reward for his apprehension.—Friesen Grain Co., Cheney, Kan.

Oneida, Kan.—The east elevator, formerly operated by Ralph Wood, was recently disposed of at sheriff's sale to Richard J. Wood, of Friend, Neb., father of Ralph, who bid in the elevator at \$700. The elevator was taken by Wood under an attachment judgment in the district court for a total of \$4,257 against Wood's son Ralph, the elevator being sold as personal property. It has been closed for several years. The west elevator, operated by Ralph Wood before he left Oneida, will also be sold. Andy Moser took over the coal and feed business of the west elevator when Ralph Wood left, and is still in charge.

Salina, Kan.—Salina Grain & Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$218,918; incorporators: L. G. Gottschick, L. C. Staples, J. R. Miller, H. C. Vogtel and J. P. Harris, who are directors of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills Co., of this city, the new company being a subsidiary of the Lee Co. but will carry on a grain business separate and distinct from the milling company. Stock is no par, 5,000 shares authorized and 2,189 shares issued. The new company will take over the nine country elevators of the Lee Flour Mills, as well as the elevator of the local plant. It is reported that it is the intention to eventually build a grain storage house of about 500,000 bus. capacity, the plans for which are not definite as yet.

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Fredonia, Kan.—Foundations are in and work started on the tanks of the 325,000-bu. addition to the Archer-Daniels-Midland elevator. The addition consists of two large and three small tanks, connecting bridge and tunnel, two 30-inch conveyors driven by 10-h.p. and 25-h.p. G. E. Motors thru Link Belt silent chain, and a 2 pulley tripper. The McKenzie & Hague Co. has the contract and the work will be completed June 10.

Wellington, Kan.—The new 500,000-bu. elevator under construction here for the Wellington Terminal Elvtr. Co. (recently organized by Wolcott & Lincoln interests, as previously reported) is expected to be completed in time for the new crop, or about July 15. It is being erected on the Rock Island tracks by Chalmers & Barton, who have the contract, and is the only elevator on that road between Wichita, Kan., and Enid, Okla. Further details appeared in the last number of the Journals. Contract for the machinery has been let.

KENTUCKY

Calhoun, Ky.—Clark Bros. contemplate installing machinery for a feed mill in a building recently purchased.

Cloverport, Ky.—The mill roof of J. R. Bandy's Star Roller Mills was slightly damaged by windstorm on Apr. 1.

Louisville, Ky.—Search for the body of Ernest Leon Jewell, 27 years of age, local feed man, who was drowned in mid April, above Louisville, was given up. The river was high and swift at the time, and the body could not be located.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—The Eberts Grain Co., Board of Trade Bldg., operating a chain of feed stores in southern Indiana at several points, has established a new warehouse at Johnson and Main streets, to handle grain and feed, and has arranged to move its office from the Board of Trade to this new location. No hay will be carried due to high insurance rates.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—John S. Green, H. Verhoff & Co., grain wholesalers, was recently quoted on how he entered the grain business on Aug. 4, 1885, as a "correspondent," when he literally took his pen in hand to write the company's mail, as there were no typewriters. Today Mr. Green is sole owner of the business, and sole survivor of the organization with which he started 46 years ago.—A. W. W.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Owensboro Milling Co., which last fall purchased the old Owensboro Buggy Co.'s plant, has had it remodeled into an up-to-date flour and feed manufacturing plant, which represents an investment of about \$100,000. Operations are expected to begin the middle of this month. Wilburn J. Stimpson is general manager and treas. The new mill is larger and more modernly equipped than the company's plant that burned about a year ago, and will give employment to about 20 men. In addition to the manufacture of flour and balanced rations, the company will engage in the manufacture of molasses feed. The plant is said to be one of the best equipped in this part of the country.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

William E. Harris has retired from the grain and flour business.

Joseph M. Warfield has disposed of his membership in the Chamber of Commerce, after being a member for many years. He recently retired from the grain business.

Harry F. Williams, sec'y Delmarva Grain Co., and Thos. F. Shriver, pres. National Marine Bank, were elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce at the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors, May 11.—R. C. N.

It is reported that some of the older employees of the grain, hay and feed house of R. C. Wells & Co., the proprietor of which died several weeks ago, as reported in the Apr. 8 Journals, are planning to continue the business after the affairs of the old concern have been liquidated.—R. C. N.

E. H. Beer, Jr., of E. H. Beer & Co., Inc., grain and hay merchants of this market, has recently acquired "The Nellie," a fine cabin cruiser, formerly owned by a Philadelphia sportsman.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Mottville (White Pigeon p. o.), Mich.—A grist mill is being installed at this point.

Arcadia, Mich.—Fire originating outside the warehouse slightly damaged stock of the Onekama Farm Bur. stored therein on April 23.

Scotts, Mich.—White Bros. have appointed Tracy J. Hubbard manager of their hay department. Mr. Hubbard held a similar position with Chatterton & Son, of Lansing, Mich., for many years. He is also sec'y of the Michigan Grain, Feed & Hay Dealers Ass'n.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The six-hour working day will be adopted permanently by the Kellogg Co., cereal manufacturers, it is said. The experiment, started last December, as reported in the Journals, has proved profitable for both stockholders and employees: production was increased, consumption stimulated and overhead decreased. Four shifts of six hours each have replaced three shifts of eight hours each, and at the same time the base wage was increased 12½%. The plan was started originally to relieve unemployment.

MINNESOTA

Madelia, Minn.—Rasmussen Bros. have opened a feed mill here.

Trosky, Minn.—E. A. Brown & Co.'s elevator burned late in April.

Lewisville, Minn.—Pauley Bros. have added a Blue Streak Custom Mill to their equipment.

New Prairie, Minn.—The elevator owned by Gust Engbretson burned recently; loss, \$6,000.

Gaylord, Minn.—The plant of the Geib Elvtr. Co. may be treated to a coat of paint this season.

Hawley, Minn.—The Hawley Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s repairs to its elevator are being made by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Gibbon, Minn.—Installation of a larger scale is being considered by the O. N. Johnson Elvtr. Co. to accommodate the large trucks.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Some changes in the equipment of the Atkinson Milling Co.'s plant, which includes an elevator, will be made soon.

Minneota, Minn.—The old elevator known as the Teigland Elvtr. was purchased recently by the Dahl Elvtr. Co., which has taken it down.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The American Brokerage Co., formerly of Chicago, O. C. Jacobsen manager, comes to this city this week, to make its future home.

Mapleton, Minn.—The directors of the Mapleton Elvtr. Co. recently voted to place the company's affairs in the hands of a receiver and liquidate the business.

Wolverton, Minn.—The stockholders of the Wolverton Elvtr. Co. have decided to wreck and rebuild the two elevators, the new house to have a capacity of 35,000 bus. New equipment will also be installed.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Grain Exchange will open at 8:30 a. m. and close at 12:15 p. m. on each week day except Saturday, when the closing hour will be 11 o'clock, until Sept. 27, to conform with daylight saving time.

Winthrop, Minn.—The Winthrop Farmers Elvtr. Co., which has been operating for 33 years, and one of whose elevators burned late in January, had planned on remodeling and rebuilding but later voted to sell its holdings.

Lake Elmo, Minn.—Col. R. A. Wilkinson, of this place, has been named supervisor in charge of the operation of the new farm grain storage act, which comes under the supervision of the Minnesota Railroad & Warehouse Commission.

Randolph, Minn.—T. W. Wallace, manager of the Commander Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past 15 years, resigned on Apr. 1.

Revere, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned at 2 a. m., Apr. 20; loss, \$20,000; partly insured. A carload of oats on the tracks near the elevator was destroyed. A short circuit is thought to have caused the fire. A 40,000-bu. cribbed, steel-clad elevator to replace the burned one, will be built. Contract will be let May 18.

Ellendale, Minn.—A new Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been organized by farmers of this vicinity, having a capital stock of \$25,000, and as soon as 20% of this amount has been subscribed it is planned to buy the property of the present Farmers Elvtr. Co. from the receiver, if satisfactory arrangements can be made, and if not, a new elevator will be built.

Georgetown, Minn.—The Georgetown Farmers Elvtr. Co. will wreck its old elevator and build a 40,000-bu. cribbed steel-clad house with two legs, driven by motors thru Winter Universal Head Drives. A 15-ton scale and a Richardson Automatic Scale will be installed. Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract and will complete the work by July 1.

MISSOURI

Liberty, Mo.—Liberty Marketing Co. is adding to its equipment a Style "A" McMillin Overhead Wagon and Truck Dump.

Moberly, Mo.—The Stamper Produce Co., distributor of poultry and dairy feeds, contemplates entering the manufacturing end soon.

St. Louis, Mo.—Daniel L. Mullally, sec'y of Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., and Mrs. Alice Brockett, of Kansas City, were married recently.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. B. Pickerill has become associated with the Dreyer Commission Co. and will travel for the millfeed futures department of that company.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The re-appointment of Ralph Brissenden as state grain and warehouse commissioner has been announced by the governor. The term is for four years.

Windsor, Mo.—A 15,000-bu. elevator and a 20-car warehouse equipped for mixed feed manufacture are under construction by the Lingle Grain & Milling Co., L. W. Lingle owner and manager.

Pierce City, Mo.—The Pierce City Milling Co., manufacturers of a special dairy feed and laying mash, is installing a new electric system at its plant and the former oil engine will be done away with.

St. Louis, Mo.—Louis Hall and Ed. Mangelsdorf attended the U. S. Chamber of Commerce convention at Atlantic City, N. J., as delegates of the Merchants Exchange.—Ed. F. Mangelsdorf & Bro., A. H. M.

Marshfield, Mo.—A new warehouse is being erected by the Marshfield Milling Co., the structure to be 52x74 feet, one and two stories high. Some additional feed manufacturing equipment will be installed also.

Perry, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned at 3 a. m. Apr. 20; loss, about \$18,000. A large quantity of grain was in the elevator, which was owned by J. L. Clark. The contents belonged to Terschel Noel.

Concordia, Mo.—A 17,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator 28'x33'9" on the ground and a 24'x60' warehouse and feed mill for the Concordia Co-op. Co. is under construction by the R. M. Van Ness Const. Co. Equipment in the plant includes a universal head drive, a 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a Western gyrating cleaner and a Western corn sheller and chain drag, a Bender electric Truck Dump, a Jay Bee Hammer Mill, a No. 1 Eureka Batch Mixer, a 15-ton truck scale and 4 motors. Other equipment in the house, such as distributor, manlift, spouting, etc., are of the Van Ness make.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Wabash Elvtr. 1,000,000-bu. addition in North Kansas City will be constructed by the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co., which has the contract, notwithstanding a previous incorrect report. This elevator is operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co. under lease.

The Frisco Railroad probably will add a 1,000,000-bu. elevator to its properties in this city, it is reported.

In regard to the Kansas City Southern Elvtr., which our company operates, will state that nothing definite as yet, May 5, has been decided in the way of additions. There will probably be something definite in a week or ten days.—Moore-Seaver Grain Co., H. C. Gamage, vice-pres.

Progress reported on the 1,000,000-bu. addition to the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Elvtr., usually referred to as the Katy, operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co., is that the pile foundations and the concrete foundations have been completed and that the concreting of the bins started on May 4. The James Stewart Corp. is constructing this annex.

The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. is constructing 350,000 bus. elevator storage in addition to what we have at the present time, which when completed will give us a total of 850,000 bus. storage. Work has already been started and will be completed by the end of June. The construction will be of the most modern type, exactly the same as what we have at the present time.—Rodney Milling Co., L. S. Myers, gen'l mgr.

Kansas City, Kan.—Construction of the 1,200,000-bu. addition to the Rock Island Elvtr., operated by the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., reported in the Apr. 8 Journals, is being rushed to be in readiness for the new crop. A large concrete smokestack, over 100 feet high, which has not been used since electric power was installed at the elevator, was razed a few weeks ago to make room for the addition, which will consist of four large tanks just east of the present elevator structure. The James Stewart Corp. has the contract for the construction. By Apr. 30 excavation was practically completed, piling foundation was being driven and it was expected to pour concrete for the foundation in 10 days.

MONTANA

Richey, Mont.—Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000.

Lakeside (Fort Union p. o.), Mont.—The Fairview Mill Co.'s elevator here is all dressed up in a new coat of paint.

Nohle (p. o. name Nohly), Mont.—The elevator here of the Fairview Mill Co., of Fairview, this state, is being painted this month.

East Fairview (Fairview, Mont., p. o.), N. D.—The Fairview Mill Co., of Fairview, Mont., will paint its elevator, warehouse, flour mill and feed mill at this point.

Lewistown, Mont.—A hearing was held on May 4 to wind up the affairs of the defunct Judith Milling Co., of this city, following the filing of his final account by J. W. Sherwood, receiver for the bankrupt company, with the district court and his request to be discharged.

NEBRASKA

St. Edward, Neb.—W. D. Fonda has installed a Blue Streak Custom Mill.

Geneva, Neb.—The Kassik Mill has recently installed a new hammer mill grinder.

Belvidere, Neb.—Louis House has bot the Burruss Elvtr. and will open it for business soon.

Gurley, Neb.—The Farmers' Union Co-op. Ass'n will repair and overhaul its elevator soon.

Elkhorn, Neb.—Windstorm slightly damaged the mill plant of the Blackburn Milling Co. on Apr. 12.

Butte, Neb.—Sherman Meland has installed a new motor in his feed grinding mill, known as the Butte Mill.

Wellfleet, Neb.—The old elevator will be taken down and a new up-to-date one erected to take its place.

Raeville, Neb.—General repairs are being made to the Crowell Elvtr. Co.'s elevator by the R. M. Van Ness Const. Co.

Brule, Neb.—C. E. Trump, of Wauneta, Neb., has purchased an elevator here and will operate it independently this season.

Havens, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co. is repairing its elevator here, the York Foundry & Engine Wks. furnishing the repairs.

Wellfleet, Neb.—Repairing and overhauling of the O. M. Kellogg Grain Co. elevator here is being done by the W. H. Cramer Const. Co.

Newman Grove, Neb.—The Crowell Elvtr. Co. is having general repairs made to its local elevator by the R. M. Van Ness Const. Co.

Brandon, Neb.—The Brandon Co-op. Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital, \$10,000; incorporators: Mrs. Dora Snow, Allen Snow and L. E. Smith.

Talmage, Neb.—Fire reported as having originated in an idler pulley slightly damaged the elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n on Apr. 17.

Danbury, Neb.—Extensive repairs are being made on the E. F. Ervin elevator, equipment being furnished by the York Foundry & Engine Wks.

Dorchester, Neb.—Mail addressed to Adolph Divokey is returned marked "Unclaimed." Last August Mr. Divokey was reported as building a small elevator near here.

Chappell, Neb.—Repairing and overhauling of the wood elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being done by the W. H. Cramer Const. Co. The reinforced concrete elevator, mentioned in the Mar. 11 Journals as under construction, is being built by the Ryan Const. Co.

Emerson, Neb.—Alix Erickson, manager of the Moseman Lbr. Co. for 20 years, also manager of that company's grain elevator, died recently from heart trouble, from which he had suffered for some time. He was 60 years of age. His widow and two sons survive him.

Omaha, Neb.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co. has let contract to the Pegles Const. Co. for the erection of an additional 5,000,000-bu. terminal elevator, doubling the capacity of the elevator erected last year. It is planned to have the elevator completed by July 15, when the new crop starts moving.

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Omaha, Neb.—Having recovered from his recent illness, J. C. Edwards, manager of the Updike Grain Co., is back at his desk. He was in a local hospital for several weeks.

Sunol, Neb.—Demers & Son have let the contract for construction of their new 35,000-bu. elevator to the W. H. Cramer Const. Co., replacing the house burned in April. The elevator will be of cribbed construction, of the latest type, and the equipment will be the best.

Surprise, Neb.—S. B. Haymart, of Giltner, who has been assistant at the Farmers Elvtr. for seven years, has succeeded O. C. Reichwein as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator. It had been erroneously stated in the press that H. E. Shrader was the new manager.

Wauneta, Neb.—Chas. Aldrich, formerly of the Marion Equity Exchange, succeeds C. E. Trump as manager of the local Equity Exchange. Mr. Trump, who has been with the local institution for the past seven years, has bot an elevator at Brule, Neb., and moved there to operate it.

Agnew, Neb.—There is only one elevator here now and we operate it under the name of Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. Its capacity is 15,000 bus. We recently put in a new boot, new head shaft and bearings. The Birchard Const. Co. did the work and the York Foundry furnished the material.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.—H. Wilson.

Hemingford, Neb.—The new 30,000-bu. elevator of the Hemingford Grain & Coal Co., started in January to replace the elevator that burned that month, has been completed and started operation in April. It is up-to-date in every way and equipped with the latest machinery. Grain can be elevated at the rate of 3,500 bus. per hour.

York, Neb.—The York Feed Mill was damaged by fire at 6:30 p. m., Apr. 16; the roof was destroyed and the interior badly damaged; both building and contents were partly insured. The equipment, some of which can be salvaged, is the property of H. J. Olson, and the building is owned by B. E. Smith. Several tons of baled hay and several tons of molasses were damaged, some of which can be salvaged.

Friend, Neb.—The Acme Mills & Elvtr. Co. has bot the Wilsey Grain Co.'s 76,000-bu. elevator, to give the former company much-needed room for its business. The Acme Co. has taken out a Federal warehouse license and will handle storage. Chas. E. Rhynalds, who has managed the Wilsey Elvtr. for several years, will be retained in that capacity. The Acme Mills & Elvtr. Co. has incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: R. W., Ella and Audrey Stepanek, R. E. and Anna May Gretsck, and Luella Roehl.

NEW ENGLAND

Danversport, Mass.—The Geo. H. Parker Grain Co. has recently installed a No. 3 Haines Feed Mixer.

Boston, Mass.—Applicants for associate membership in the Grain & Flour Exchange include Fred H. Magoon, of Auburn, Me.

Franklin, Mass.—A two-story wooden building housing the Bullukin Grain Co. and other firms, was badly damaged by fire on Apr. 25; total loss, \$75,000, the grain company sustaining \$30,000 of this.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque, N. M.—I am not in the grain business any longer.—H. D. Fulwiler.

Clovis, N. M.—A 20,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator is under construction here for the Sam Pipkin Grain Co. A. F. Roberts Const. Co. has the contract and the project will be completed in time for the expected bumper crop of this region.

KILL MICE & RATS

Clovis, N. M.—A new sweet feed mill is under construction by the Farmers Elevator Co., to be 16x53 feet and part of it two stories.

Clovis, N. M.—An 18,000-bu. studded, iron-clad addition to Elevator "C" of the Clovis Mills is now being built by A. F. Roberts Const. Co.

NEW YORK

Sodus, N. Y.—B. F. Hopkins & Sons have recently installed a Blue Streak Custom Mill.

New York, N. Y.—James T. Lipford is an applicant for membership in the Produce Exchange.

Roscoe, N. Y.—The Heller Mill has been leased by M. C. Knickerbocker, of Campbell Hall, N. Y., who will conduct a feed and coal business.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The New York Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n and the National Hay Ass'n will hold a combined convention in this city July 22, 23, 24.

New York, N. Y.—The Produce Exchange is planning to issue a monthly bulletin for members, containing information regarding additions and changes in membership and other notices of interest to members.

New York, N. Y.—Claude N. Hitchcock is now associated with the Milmine-Bodman Grain Co. as floor representative on the Produce Exchange. Mr. Hitchcock was for a number of years with the Barnes-Ames Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The new office building of the American Elevator & Warehouse Co. is now being occupied by the company. The 1,500,000-bu. addition to its elevator is being rushed to completion in time for the new crop.

Albany, N. Y.—The Albany grain elevator bill is dead; the rules committee would not report it out for a vote. It is reported that the Port Commission will have to hire temporarily a floating grain elevator from New York harbor to handle grain for European export. But the Port Commission is having plans drafted for a 1,500,000-bu. elevator, work on which is to start this summer and completion will be in 1932. Peter G. Ten Eyck, port chairman, is quoted as saying: "The Port Commission will build the first elevator, and is proceeding with plans for its earliest possible completion. We expect the state to build the second elevator. It will be needed. The full requirement will be for several elevators to handle the business that is coming to this port." The location of the first elevator will be at the dock front at Westerlo Island, on the deep water harbor.

NORTH DAKOTA

Cathay, N. D.—The elevator of L. B. Poppleston was slightly damaged by fire on Mar. 24.

Niobe, N. D.—The Niobe Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator is being painted and rerailed.

Tuttle, N. D.—H. Garvert has been appointed manager of the Farmers Educational Co-op. Union Elevator Co.'s elevator.

Mandan, N. D.—The Slope Grain & Feed Co.'s elevator burned on May 3, the fire reported as caused by a dust explosion.

Chama (Sentinel Butte p. o.), N. D.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Cummings, N. D.—Fire caused by an explosion in a feed mill damaged the elevator of the Cummings Farmers Elevator Co. on Apr. 18.

Minnewaukan, N. D.—Herman Probst has succeeded C. L. Reams as manager of the Minnewaukan Farmers Union Elevator Co.'s elevator.

Cummings, N. D.—An unverified report states that a dust explosion occurred recently at the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator.

Tokio, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is installing a Gerber Double Distributing Spout in its elevator, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Harlow, N. D.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator Co. has let a contract to the Hogen Const. Co. to build a 40,000-bu. cribbed steel-clad elevator.

Barton, N. D.—Oscar Brandt is the new manager of the Imperial Elevator, Harry Maxson, former manager, having been transferred to the company's elevator at Rugby.

Rugby, N. D.—Harry Maxson has been appointed manager of the Imperial Elevator at this point, being transferred from the company's elevator at Barton, succeeding Carl Prang.

Bismarck, N. D.—The Wheat Growers Warehouse Co., a subsidiary of the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n which recently severed connection with the Farmers National Grain Corp., has had a receiver appointed for the warehouse company.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Members admitted during April to the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n are: John S. Aker Elevator, Michigan; Interstate Seed & Grain Co., West Fargo; Farmers Elevator Co., Buffalo; Folsom Grain & Potato Co., Hoople; H. A. Nicholson, Petersburg.

OHIO

Era, O.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of Arthur Weidinger on Apr. 20.

Rosewood, O.—Windstorm blew eight squares of roofing off the office of the Rosewood Grain Co. on Apr. 26.

Eldean (Troy p. o.), O.—A number of slates were blown off the mill building of the Allen & Wheeler Co. on Apr. 20.

Defiance, O.—Miller Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, 250 shares of no par value; incorporators: Glenn L. Miller, Mary L. Miller, A. F. Diehl, E. S. Diehl.

Cleveland, O.—Fred Pfundstein has been appointed secretary of the Sheets Elevator Co., succeeding A. A. Kemper, whose resignation was reported in the last Journals.

Bellevue, O.—Irvin T. Fangbener has added to his equipment a McMillin Type "E" Overhead Truck and Wagon Dump with the latest electrical equipment for operation.

Cincinnati, O.—Rosenbaum Grain Corp. of Chicago now operates the office here formerly run by the recently dissolved firm of Henry Rumsey & Co. C. W. Popp remains as manager.

Cincinnati, O.—New quarters in the Ingalls Bldg. have been taken by the A. Bender & Sons Co., millfeed and flour dealer. The company was formerly in the Fourth National Bank Bldg.

Columbus, O.—New officers of the Ohio Millers State Ass'n, which closed its annual convention in this city on Apr. 17, are as follows: Pres., K. O. Burrer; vice-pres., E. L. Diller, and secretary-treas., R. E. Willcox.

Stanley (Okolono p. o.), O.—The Stanley Elevator, owned by Mrs. May Hammon, of Florida, O., burned early in the morning, Apr. 29; loss, \$10,000, including about \$1,000 on grain. A railroad tool shed burned from exposure to this fire, and a farm house, nearly a half mile away, was also destroyed.

Derby, O.—The Weidinger Grain Co. has just equipped its driveway with a McMillin Style "B" Electrical Overhead Dump using the latest type magnetic forward and reverse starter with conveniently located push-button controls. This company's dust house and spout were blown down by windstorm on Apr. 20.

Toledo, O.—Philip C. Sayles has been transferred by the Cargill Grain Co., effective June 1, from the Toledo office to be manager of the company's Chicago office. Mr. Sayles is one of the best known grain men in the Central States. D. L. Norby will manage the Toledo office.

Mount Blanchard, O.—My purchase of the Mount Blanchard Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator [reported in the Aug. 13, 1930 Journals] was never completed due to some misunderstandings, and the elevator was taken over by the Citizens Bank and sold to a company of five men, who are now operating it.—O. W. Cole (Arlinton, O.).

Mt. Vernon, O.—Wm. M. Coup, prominent in the civic and business life of this community, and connected with the Mt. Vernon branch of the Northwestern Elevator & Milling Co. for 40 years, having been its manager since 1901, died at Grant Hospital, Columbus, O., on Apr. 29, after an illness of only a week. He is survived by his widow and four children.

Fostoria, O.—The partnership known as the Seneca Grain Co., composed of A. T. Ward, of this point, and myself, by mutual consent has been dissolved.—Sam L. Rice, Metamora (O.) Elevator Co. [The Co-operative Elevators, backed by the Farmers National Grain Corp., have taken over the plant, but Sam Rice says he's "as young as ever and expects to continue in the grain business as usual."]

Uniopolis, O.—J. W. Naus has been appointed manager of the Uniopolis Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Frank Selover, manager for the past five years, who has taken a position with the Uniopolis Lbr. Co. A receivership has been established for the company in a friendly suit brought by agreement between the First National Bank of this city and the directors of the grain company. F. E. Naus and C. M. Grover have been appointed receivers. A re-organization of the company may be effected.

Toledo, O.—In order to entirely separate the grain, seed and stock business from other interests of the members of the partnership of Southworth & Co., we have incorporated under the name of E. L. Southworth & Co., Inc. The organization will consist of the same personnel as before, with the following officers designated: Kenton D. Keilholtz, pres.; John W. Luscombe, vice-pres.; Charles R. Keilholtz, treas.; Herman F. Nesper, ass't treas.; Siva M. Bender, sec'y; Wilfred D. Keilholtz, traffic manager; E. C. Froehlich, counsel. All trades and ledger accounts were transferred as of the close Apr. 25, and all new business starting Apr. 27 is being done in the new name, E. L. Southworth & Co., Inc.—Southworth & Co.

OKLAHOMA

Enid, Okla.—The Geis-Palecek Mills is the new name of the Geis-Price Elevator Co.

Hollister, Okla.—The Wichita Elevator is being overhauled in preparation for the new crop.

Canute, Okla.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is returned marked "Unclaimed."

Purcell, Okla.—Simon Underwood has been arrested charged with having stolen belting and other things from the old Purcell Mill & Elevator.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Garrison Milling Co., feed manufacturer, has let the contract for the erection of a 200,000-bu. storage house to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co.

Okeene, Okla.—Edward Ellis, formerly manager of the Tecumseh Flour & Feed Co., of Tecumseh, Okla., has been appointed assistant manager and grain buyer of the Okeene Milling Co.

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Dover, Okla.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Rob White Flour Mills Co. on Apr. 20.

Frederick, Okla.—Carl Cassidy has leased the Calvert & Ambecrombie Elvtr., the pioneer elevator of this county, and is putting it in shape for operation again after an idleness of several years.

Guymon, Okla.—It is reported that the Rogers Grain Co.'s elevator that burned last month will be replaced with an up-to-date elevator in time to handle this season's crop. The fire loss was partly covered by insurance.

Grandfield, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is rebuilding its elevator that burned a few months ago, using the old foundation. The contract has been let to Sidney McLain, the elevator to be finished in time for the new crop.

Texhoma, Okla.—Riffe Bros., operating a line of elevators, has given contract to Chalmers & Borton for the erection of a 250,000-bu. addition to their concrete elevator at this point. This additional storage will triple the firm's capacity at Texhoma.

Hugo, Okla.—Fire which broke out in the top of the elevator of the Shawnee Milling Co., known locally as the Hugo Milling Co., on Apr. 16, at noon, did damage estimated at \$5,000; partly insured. Damage to stock was slight, the blaze being confined principally to space occupied by the machinery.

Enid, Okla.—Construction has started on a 700,000-bu. addition to the Enid Terminal Elvtr. Co.'s plant, contract for which was given to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. on Apr. 22. This addition, which is to be completed by July, will give the company a total storage capacity of about 1,800,000 bus.

Pryor, Okla.—The Bouldin-Thornton Grain Co.'s elevator burned early Sunday morning, Apr. 19; loss, \$10,000; partly insured. About 45,000 bus. of corn, 1,500 bus. of oats and 700 bus. of wheat burned. Books and records were saved. Business was immediately continued in a vacant building across the highway from the elevator.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Short, snappy sessions will be the order at the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, to be held in this city, on May 15, headquarters and meeting place at the Skirvin Hotel. The program includes an address by a prominent Oklahoma banker on "Governmental Interference in Private Business."

Enid, Okla.—R. A. McClintic has been appointed manager of the local grain department of General Mills, Inc., succeeding E. D. Humphrey. Mr. McClintic was at one time manager of the Hall-Baker Grain Co.'s Enid office, later manager of the local branch of the Farmers National Grain Corp. It is reported that Mr. Humphrey will open a grain office here.

Blackwell, Okla.—The additional 400,000-bu. storage for the Blackwell Mill & Elvtr. Co. (local name of the Midland Flour Milling Co.'s plant) will be erected by the Burrell Engineering & Const. Co. just south of the present eight tanks and will consist of 14 large tanks and 28 small ones, the tallest to be 100 feet high with a 20-foot workhouse on top. More than 100 laborers will be employed on the project until July 1.

Shawnee, Okla.—We are adding 15 concrete tanks to our present storage, using the head house of our present elevator, with unloading and handling equipment, so that this construction is merely the addition of storage for 300,000 bus. of bulk grain. This work is being done by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. and will be completed by the 25th of June. This storage gives us a total storage here of 600,000 bus. In addition to the above we are adding 150 barrels to our flour output, which will give us a daily capacity of 800 barrels of flour, 700 barrels of corn meal, and 500 tons of alfalfa molasses and dairy feeds, including a full and complete line of poultry feeds. On May 1 we celebrated our twenty-fifth anniversary. Shawnee Milling Co., J. Lloyd Ford, pres. [This company has sent out to the trade a very attractive four-page announcement of its 25th anniversary, printed in blue and red. Among other interesting matter is shown the company's first mill in 1906 and the present plant, which shows quite a contrast.]

Pauls Valley, Okla.—A delegation of business men from Central America and Mexico visited the Mason Mills alfalfa plant recently to get first-hand information on the processes of such a plant, with a view to establishing similar ones in their own countries. They asked that four experienced men, trained in the Pauls Valley plant, be supplied to handle any new plants until native help can be trained up to efficiency.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Fritz Straughn, manager of the Choctaw Grain Co. (a subsidiary of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. of Chicago), resigned Apr. 13, and John O'Brien, formerly manager of the General Grain Co., of this city, previous to which he was manager for many years of the grain department of the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co., was appointed manager. J. Frank Ryder, formerly manager of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp.'s branch at Fort Worth, Tex., has been appointed ass't manager.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Emmet, Ida.—Mail addressed to the Co-op. Exchange, Ltd., is returned marked "Out of business."

Rosalia, Wash.—The Rosalia Grain Co. is converting a house, recently purchased, into an office for its business headquarters. A scale will be installed.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Federal Farm Board has acquired control of the Northwestern and Balfour docks in Tacoma. These docks combined have a sacked storage capacity of 1,200,000 bus.

Lone Pine (Tekoa p. o.), Wash.—The Tekoa Wheat Growers, Inc., have bot the Tekoa Grain Co.'s warehouse and 45,000-bu. elevator here, near the Milwaukee tracks. This house was built in 1909.

Seattle, Wash.—Hours of the Grain Exchange were changed with the adoption of daylight saving time in the East. The exchange now opens at 8 a. m., closes at 10:30 a. m. and on Saturday at 9:15 a. m.

Puyallup, Wash.—H. E. Palmerton, pioneer grain man of Spokane, where he was associated with the Palmerton-Moore Grain Co., died on Apr. 7. His widow and one daughter survive him. His son Lee died last summer. Mr. Palmerton moved to Puyallup about a year ago and was engaged in the grain business.

Spokane, Wash.—A re-inforced concrete one-story warehouse, 64x164 feet, is under construction by Boyd & Conlee, dealers in grain, feed and flour, at the rear of their elevator. The firm had not intended to build this year, but are doing so at the urgent request of some of the men whom they had let go because of the slack times.

Seattle, Wash.—The Federal Farm Board has taken over under lease the Hanford St. Elvtr. of the Port of Seattle, effective May 1. The elevator has a capacity of 1,500,000 bus. of bulk wheat, and 850,000 bus. of sacked wheat. The contract will be in effect until June 30, 1932, with privilege of renewal for one year additional.—B. D. Riley, mgr. Merchants Exchange.

Tekoa, Wash.—The Tekoa Grain Co. properties, including a 65,000-bu. elevator erected in 1903 and warehouses on the O. W. R. & N. Railway, and the Washington-Idaho Grain Co. property, consisting of a warehouse on the same railroad, have been purchased by the Tekoa Wheat Growers, Inc., giving that company a combined capacity of 135,000 bus. of bulk grain and 200,000 bus. of sacked grain (including the Tekoa Grain Co.'s holdings at Lone Pine, also purchased).

Ferdinand, Ida.—The Vollmer Clearwater Co. and the Ferdinand Grain Co. plants were burned on Apr. 17, the fire reported as having started in the Ferdinand Co.'s plant; loss, \$30,000 to the Vollmer Clearwater Co. and \$35,000 to the Ferdinand Grain Co. The Vollmer Clearwater Co.'s loss included warehouse, elevator and 51,000 bus. of grain, and an unknown amount of barley and oats about half of which was owned by farmers. The Ferdinand Co. lost its elevator, warehouse and 53,000 bus. of wheat, and a small amount of oats and barley practically all stored by farmers.

Warren, Ore.—Mail addressed to the Warren Co-op. Warehouse is returned marked "Defunct."

Joseph, Ore.—Mail addressed to the Joseph Farmers Elvtr. Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Plaza, Wash.—Work on the reconstruction of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, which was destroyed by fire last fall, was started Apr. 13. Part of the old concrete foundation is being used but the area will be enlarged to 42x62 ft. with an annex over the driveway 14x38 ft., all to be 60 ft. high, of crib construction, consisting of 28 hoppers bins, with an aggregate storage capacity of 120,000 bus. The plant will be equipped with a 25-h.p. oil engine, 20-ton dump scale, one elevator leg designed to handle grain at the rate of 4,000 bus. per hour. A 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale will be installed for shipping service. The plant was designed, and is being erected under the supervision of Louis Delivuk & Co.

PORTLAND LETTER

Portland, Ore.—David Eaves' firm will not continue in business.—S. L. Damon, David Eaves Estate. [Mr. Eaves died in March, as reported in the Apr. 8 Journals.]

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Grain Exchange has changed its trading hours to conform with daylight saving time in the East, opening at 8 a. m. and closing at 10:30 a. m. except on Saturdays, when it closes at 9:15 a. m.

Portland, Ore.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. is leasing all available space it can get for storage of sacked grain. It has grain now stored in wool warehouses, lumber mill dry sheds and steamship docks, and I would not be surprised to see it leasing churches next!—C. W. Wright (chief inspector, State Grain Inspection Dept.).

Portland, Ore.—Three flat warehouses are to be erected at Terminal Elvtr. No. 4 and leased to the Farmers National Grain Corp. for two years, with option of renewal. One of them will be 850 feet long and the other two 500 feet long, all to be 150 feet wide. A conveyor connecting the warehouses with the elevator for "cutting in" sacked grain will be installed by the dock commission. Contract for the construction of the warehouses has been awarded to Wegman & Son.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Buffalo Gap, S. D.—The Nolan Grain & Seed Co. will install new head drive and motors in its elevator.

Elkton, S. D.—The elevator, warehouse and coal sheds of the Davenport Elvtr. Co. are being covered with sheet iron.

Albee, S. D.—The West Elvtr. has been moved to La Bolt to replace the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned recently.

Clark, S. D.—The firm of Henry-Gels & Co. has dissolved and its successor will now be known as W. E. Henry Feed Mill.—W. E. Henry.

Java, S. D.—The dust explosion at the elevator of the Java Equity Exchange, reported in the last number, was caused by a rheostat.

Geddes, S. D.—C. H. Thompson, of Huron, is razing a large elevator and the material will be used in the erection of a mill for grinding feed.

Wecota, S. D.—The Federal District Court has given authority to W. H. Bremner, receiver of the Minneapolis & St. Paul Railroad, to sell a small elevator at this point owned by the railroad.

Waubay, S. D.—The elevator of J. P. Erickson has been remodeled, a basement put in and the driveway rebuilt. An attrition mill will be installed and later a hammer mill. Coal and wood will be added to products handled.

Marvin, S. D.—The interest of R. A. Scharf in the Farmers Grain & Merc. Elvtr. Co. has been bot by E. F. Anderson, Knute Ramsey and others, who are planning improvements and repairs to the elevator. A feed mill may be installed later.

Wood, S. D.—Joseph Week has secured the site here formerly granted to the Farmers Elevator Co., of Winner, S. D., on which he will build an elevator as soon as he is reasonably certain that a crop will be raised this year. Mr. Week, who is a hog buyer at Winner, S. D., has had experience operating elevators, having operated one for the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co., and also for the Rosebud Grain Co., of Winner.

SOUTHEAST

Sylacauga, Ala.—The Gamel Mill has installed a new feed grinder.

Jacksonville, Fla.—D. B. Vincent is one of the incorporators of the Florida Feed Milling Co.

Gate City, Va.—The plant of the W. A. Broadwater Feed Co. that burned recently will be rebuilt.

Atlanta, Ga.—M. A. Haym, well known grain and feed broker, died during the last week of April. He had been ill but a short time.

Richmond, Va.—Richmond Flour & Grain Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; W. R. Long, pres.; to buy, sell and deal in all kinds of feed, grains and flour.

Charlotte, N. C.—Mail addressed to B. L. Walker is returned by the P. O., undeliverable. In February Mr. Walker wrote that he was arranging to open up a brokerage business in grain and mill feeds, at Charlotte.

Augusta, Ga.—The Smith Bros. Grain Co., of Atlanta, Ga., has bot an interest in the Southern Milling Co., of this city. The personnel of the company will remain unchanged except for the addition of T. S. Gray, who is 1st vice-pres.; C. O. Hinson is 2nd vice-pres., W. F. Sheehan is sec'y and O. W. Hinson is pres. J. D. and W. S. Smith, owners of the Smith Bros. Grain Co., said to be the largest feed dealers in the South, will also have a personal hand in the operation of the local milling company, the outstanding product of which is the Duplex line of feeds.

TENNESSEE

Calhoun, Tenn.—Riverside Mills, incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: C. E. Smith, J. A. Henry and F. F. Henry; to manufacture flour.

Athens, Tenn.—Southeastern Mills, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$150,000; incorporators: A. B. Hays, M. J. Keith, J. N. Moore and Chas. King; to engage in flour milling.

Nashville, Tenn.—Cherokee Mills, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$150,000 and 1,500 shares of no par value stock; incorporators: F. W. Faircloth, E. C. Faircloth, Jr., and F. B. Evers.

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—James M. Butler, an owner and one of the founders of the Shawnee Mill & Grain Co., of this city, died unexpectedly of heart trouble recently, at the age of 53 years. He is survived by his widow.

TEXAS

Miami, Tex.—A feed and flour mill is being agitated for this place.

Clifton, Tex.—W. H. Dansby has purchased the feed mill of Stewart & Vickers.

Silverton, Tex.—The Fogerson Grain Co. is installing a Newell Electric Truck Lift.

Yoakum, Tex.—The Wendt Grain Co. recently installed a No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer.

Rhame, Tex.—Windstorm slightly damaged the plant of the Rhame Milling Co. on Apr. 29.

Bryan, Tex.—Ward Mooring has been elected to membership in the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Breckenridge, Tex.—The Russell Grain Co. is installing a new feed mill which it expects to have ready to operate some time in June.

Houston, Tex.—E. C. Downman contemplates the installation of a magnetic separator that can be attached to the elevator trough.

Denton, Tex.—Alliance Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$75,000; incorporators: E. G. and M. C. Rall and Harold Hamlin.

Morse, Tex.—The Roberts & Fahey Grain Co.'s elevator burned on Apr. 30; loss, \$12,000; partly insured. The 20,000-bu. elevator was empty at the time.

Orange, Tex.—The Orange Grain Co. lost several loads of hay when the warehouse of the Orange Car & Steel Co. burned recently. The hay was partly insured.

Dumas, Tex.—A contract for construction of a 15,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator has been let by U. S. Strader to the A. F. Roberts Const. Co.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—A 500,000-bu. addition is being erected at the Rock Island Elevator, operated by the Ft. Worth Elevator & Warehousing Co., the principal owner of which is Jule Smith.

Bay City, Tex.—We may be interested in building a new rough rice elevator, frame construction, iron clad, about 100,000 barrels' capacity, of 100 bins of 1,000 barrels each.—Farmers Storage Co.

Houston, Tex.—A plant for manufacturing all kinds of chicken, dairy and rabbit feeds has been opened by the J. E. Rogers Co., Inc., who have been in the grain business for nearly a quarter of a century.

Hereford, Tex.—E. E. Fridley, who has been with the Great West Mill & Elevator Co. for the past seven years, six years as station manager at Hereford, has just recovered from an operation for appendicitis after four weeks' illness.

Childress, Tex.—Scott & Walling's flour mill, that has not been in operation for several years, is being overhauled and will be ready to operate by July. Farmers of this county had practically quit raising wheat, but there is a large acreage this year.

Dallas, Tex.—The plant of the Conkey Feed Mills burned Apr. 17; loss, \$140,000. The company's offices, across the street from the elevator and mill, were saved. The warehouses contained a large quantity of feed and the elevator was practically full of grain. About 400 chickens and several hundred rabbits were burned. The plant will be rebuilt at once.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—On Apr. 24 a dust explosion in the concrete elevator known as the Katy Elevator, owned by the Ft. Worth Elevator & Warehousing Co., blew out about 300 panes of glass in the headhouse and did considerable damage to an elevator leg. Damage to stock was very slight. The explosion was attributed to a spark being struck by the entrance of a scale weight into the boot of the elevator.

Floydada, Tex.—I am building a 12,500-bu. elevator seven miles east of Floydada (on the D. A. & P.) which point has no name yet. Floydada will be the shipping out point. The elevator is iron clad, 60 feet to the top plate of the cupola. Am putting in a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, an air dump and can load 12 cars between switches. I am doing the building myself and am using local labor. I have the building finished, ready for the machinery now. I will operate both the new elevator and my Floydada house myself, from Floydada.—J. F. Boothe.

Beaumont, Tex.—James H. Rachford owns some land which he considers suitable location for a grain elevator. He says: "Loading can be done by gravity, and grain stored at the seaboard; with rail and water transportation already, also high power electric line and natural gas for fuel if necessary. Ships pass daily, and I have a depth of 40 feet of water in front of my land."

Amarillo, Tex.—The annual meeting of the Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in the Municipal Auditorium at Amarillo May 21 and 22. The Southwest Shippers Advisory Board will hold its meeting in Amarillo the morning of May 21 and our meeting will convene immediately after lunch that day and will continue through May 22.—The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n, Joe S. Morris, sec'y.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Burrus Panhandle Elevator, has almost completed its 1,000,000-bu. unit and work has already started on the second unit of 500,000 bus. capacity, to be added to the south end of the present structure and to consist of 16 tanks and 14 interspace bins. J. R. Jones, who has been with the Burrus interests for a number of years, and is at present traffic manager of Perry Burrus Elevators, Dallas, will manage the plant, which will be leased by the J. C. Crouch Grain Co., of Dallas. The Crouch Co. also manages the Perry Burrus Elevators, of Dallas and Lubbock and the Lone Star Elevators, of Ft. Worth.

Mineral Wells, Tex.—The directors of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n have decided that the annual meeting of the ass'n be held at Mineral Wells on Monday and Tuesday, May 18 and 19. They have two wonderful hotels, the new Baker and the Crazy Water Hotel, with very reasonable charges for their rooms. These hotels have wonderful facilities for the entertainment of their guests. The new Baker Hotel will be headquarters for the convention. In 1909 our ass'n held its annual meeting in Mineral Wells and many of our members took advantage of the situation and went a week or ten days ahead of time to get the benefit of the wonderful waters there, and many remained for a vacation after the meeting was held. We expect a good program and a good attendance.—H. B. Dorsey, sec'y Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Carl D. Ferguson became manager of this office for the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. of Chicago, on Apr. 22, resuming a connection that existed during 1916-1918, at which time he was assistant manager. Mr. Ferguson succeeds J. Frank Ryder, who has just been transferred by the company to Oklahoma City, Okla. In addition to operating the Rosenbaum elevator here, located on the Rock Island, the company will also be engaged in buying, selling and doing a general grain business in wheat, corn, oats, barley, milo and kafir. It will also cater to a mixing and conditioning trade in transit, as well as to do a transferring business. Mr. Ferguson has been actively engaged in the grain business of the Fort Worth market for the past 19 years, and was associated with the E. M. Rogers Co. in the brokerage and consignment business for the past 11 years.

FORT WORTH

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Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:*

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Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Rosenbaum Grain Corp.
Cash and Futures

San Antonio, Tex.—The Alamo Grain Co., owned by E. O. Staffel, recently moved from their old quarters to 611 S. Presa St. This company specializes in poultry and animal feed, handles field seed, has a large hatchery and has just added a floral department.

WISCONSIN

Superior, Wis.—The Itasca Grain Co.'s elevators will be repaired and improved to the extent of \$25,000. Edwin McManus is superintendent.

Superior, Wis.—The Globe Elevator Co. on Apr. 27 filed claims totaling \$4,042.84 against the city of Superior and Douglas county for refunds claimed to be due under the state occupational tax offset, which the Supreme Court of the state recently upheld as valid. It is said that county officials refused to accept the tax offset during the last three years. Other grain elevator companies of Superior may take similar steps for collection of refunds.

Truesdell, Wis.—New machinery has been installed in the remodeled warehouse of the Farmers Co-op. Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A new box car unloader has been installed at the Donahue-Stratton Grain Co.'s elevator on the Northwestern railroad.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The opening and closing trading hours of the Chamber of Commerce have been changed to one hour earlier from Apr. 27 to Sept. 6, to conform with daylight saving time.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee Grains & Feed Corp., incorporated; capital stock, 200 shares at \$100 each; incorporators: B. Vanderveide, L. F. Foley and F. Sammond; to deal in grains, etc.

Alma Center, Wis.—The building known locally as the Ruth Warehouse & Elevator, burned at 5 o'clock p. m., Apr. 16. The building has been used in recent years as a storage warehouse. About two carloads of hay belonging to S. H. Van Gorden & Son was destroyed.

Columbus, Wis.—Guy V. Deering has added a No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer to his equipment.

Elmwood, Wis.—The Elmwood Lbr. & Grain Co. has installed a No. 3 Haines Feed Mixer.

Superior, Wis.—The Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission has filed its report regarding the charges made against the elevators at Superior, with the recommendation that the charges be dropped. Among the charges the principal one was that the elevators docked the farmers on their grain and then made a stock food out of the screenings and sold it for about \$50 a ton. The commission stated that it was satisfied that the charges had been grossly exaggerated and that further investigation was unnecessary.

WYOMING

Cheyenne, Wyo.—The Cheyenne Elevator Co. has added a No. 1 Haines Feed Mixer to its equipment.

Lightning Protection a Profitable Investment

Ever since country elevators were built high above other structures and generally isolated from the rest of the business community lightning has picked upon them as its easy mark.

The approach of the thunder storm season again prompts us to warn elevator owners whose houses are not provided with this inexpensive yet effective protection that they are paying most dearly for not installing lightning rods, because the mutual fire insurance companies specializing in grain elevators and their contents give such a liberal credit for the lightning protection that the expense of providing rods is returned to the elevator owner within five years and thereafter the rods continue to effect this same reduction in the cost of insurance so that, they become a source of profit to the elevator owner. Statistics compiled by the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. covering its fire losses during its twenty-eight years in the business shows that out of the 2283 fire losses sustained, 436 of them were credited to lightning and doubtless many of the 492 losses credited to "unknown" causes were caused by lightning.

During the last five years, all the mutual companies specializing in grain elevators have conducted an active campaign to secure the protection of country elevators from lightning, with the gratifying result that since 1924 when the fire losses caused by lightning were \$80,727, the losses have been materially reduced. In 1925 the 20 fire losses due to lightning reported by the Grain Dealers Company were \$59,928; in 1926 the 19 losses were \$35,941; in 1927 the 19 losses amounted to \$66,896; in 1928 the 15 losses aggregated \$1,329; in 1929 the 9 losses amounted to \$16,768, and in 1930 the 9 losses were only \$83.

The only lightning losses on grain elevators equipped with lightning protection of which we have knowledge was in cases where the rods were not properly grounded or the connection with the grounding had been broken. So it is to the interest of every elevator owner whose property is protected by lightning rods to inspect the connections and the grounding occasionally so as to insure the protection of his property against lightning.

France has increased the duty on rye to equal to 25 cents per bu. at the present rate of exchange. The import duty of 85¼ cents a bu. on wheat into France remains unchanged, which will tend to offset effect of the increase to 25 per cent in the percentage of foreign wheat permitted in mill mixture.

Books Received

THE AMERICAN STANDARDS YEAR BOOK for 1931 is a record of progress announcing the approval of 46 new national industrial standards. Paper, 102 pages. The American Standards Ass'n, New York.

COLLINS FARMS CO. has issued a handsomely illustrated pamphlet of 24 pages describing operations on its 30,000 acres of mechanized farms on which tractors, combines and windrowers have reduced costs to a minimum. The Collins Farms Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

BULK AND SACK HANDLING of Grain in the Pacific Coast States, by Bates, Bodnar and Stirnman, tells "Why the Sack System Originated," "How Modern Transportation Favors Bulk System," "Progress of Bulk Handling," "Increase in Exports of Bulk Grain," "Saving on the Farm thru Bulk Handling," "Saving in Marketing thru Bulk Handling." The quantity of bulk grain exported from Columbia River markets to foreign countries increased from 1.4 per cent to 97.3 per cent of total exports from these markets during the 4-year period 1921-1925. A bag of grain is lifted six to ten times in passing from the thresher to the elevator or the car. When handled in bulk, the grain is lifted and moved only by mechanical power. Thirteen studies made on combines using the bulk method show an average labor cost for harvesting of \$0.58 per acre, the corresponding labor expenditure being 0.92 man-hour. Twenty-three studies of combines using the sack method show an average labor cost of \$1.57 per acre, the corresponding labor expenditure being 2.24 man-hours. There were 9,006,141 bad-order sacks in the Oregon wheat receipts from 1920-21 to 1927-28. The charge fixed by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n for bad-order sacks varied from 3 to 4 cents during this period. The total was \$303,603. Resacks reported during the period numbered 1,252,653. The resack charge fixed by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n ranged from 8 cents to 11 cents each, totaling \$103,417. The total expense for bad-order sacks and resacks for the period equaled \$407,020. It costs 34.2 cents a ton (1.026 cents a bushel) to unload and pile in a warehouse, in stacks 12 stacks high, carloads of sacked grain containing an average of 1,207.8 bushels and that it costs 8.5 cents a ton (0.255 cents a bushel) to unload, elevate, and place in bin a carload of bulk grain averaging 1,346.4 bushels. The labor and power cost for handling the sacked grain in the warehouse was thus four times that required for the comparable operation for bulk grain at an elevator. In unloading 5,878,715 tons of sacked grain from cars at an elevator instead of at a warehouse, including cutting open the sacks and bulking the grain into the track pits, and placing the grain into a bin, the labor and power

cost was 21.4 cents per ton (0.642 cents per bushel) as compared with the 8.5 cents per ton (0.255 cent per bushel) for bulk grain. In this case the labor and power cost for unloading the sacked grain is two and one-half times that required for the comparable operation for bulk grain.—Circular No. 161, 27 pages, illustrated; U. S. Dept of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The Principal Reason for Motor Failures

By R. D. MACDANIEL, of Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co.

Any open type electric motor which is located in a dusty place needs to be overhauled at least once a year. The rotor should be removed, the caked oily dust removed from the windings, which should then be cleaned by brushing with a cleaning solvent. At the same time, the bearings should be examined, oil or grease changed, bushings or rings replaced if necessary. This really is work for an electrician, but such periodic overhauls pay for themselves in longer motor service, freedom from expensive breakdowns, and from the fire hazards of defective insulation and bad bearings. Many progressive elevator operators have standing contracts with electricians to service their motors and control equipment at frequent intervals.

Because the standard forms used in the writing of fire insurance exempt liability for damage to electrical equipment due to electrical causes, the demand has arisen for a form of coverage which will protect the elevator or mill operator against these electrical damages. The Mill and Elevator Mutuals are now writing insurance of this kind—known as "Electrical Breakdown" insurance.

Before insurance of this kind can be written a very rigid inspection of the equipment must necessarily be made and the conditions disclosed by some of these inspections is surprising—more surprising to the property owner than anyone else, usually. The longer a motor runs without giving any trouble, the nearer it is to giving trouble, unless it is overhauled periodically. We venture the statement that not one motor out of a hundred ever has the bearings changed until there is some visible evidence that there is something wrong with them.

Our closer inspection of motors leads us to the conclusion that the average elevator owner has no idea of the real condition of his electrical equipment. We find windings so packed with greasy dust that radiation from them is virtually impossible, which means rapid deterioration. We find bearings so worn that the rotor barely clears the stationary part of the motor. Those are conditions that need not exist, and they can be prevented by periodic overhauling by a good electrician. The logical time for such overhauling is the slack period just before harvest.

Supply Trade

Omaha, Neb.—Geo. Greenway, well-known elevator construction man this territory, has become associated with the Ryan Construction Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Chas. T. Olson has severed his connection with the Weaver, Olson, Willard Co., agents for elevator and mill equipment.

Minneapolis, Minn.—We have had a distinct increase in our business the past 30 days, and the outlook is very much better.—C. W. Doolittle, Vice-pres. Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co.

Chicago, Ill.—According to statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, the Jas. Stewart Corporation has advanced to third place in construction contracts during 1930, its contracts totaling \$22,360,000, against \$28,612,000 and \$29,099,000 for the firms holding second and first place.

Chicago, Ill.—Wm. H. Hess, pres. of the Hess Warming & Ventilating Co., died at El Paso, Tex., Apr. 16. Mr. Hess had been in the south for several months on account of ill health, but as his condition was not considered serious, his death came as a distinct shock to his relatives and to his host of friends.

Des Moines, Ia.—E. J. Nolan, formerly state scale inspector for Iowa, has become associated with the Gaston Scale Co. of Beloit, Wis. The Gaston Scale Co. has developed and is now beginning to market a new truck scale and a weight indicator. R. Buhrmaster, formerly associated with Howe Scale Co., is western salesmanager for the organization and has established an office at Omaha.

New York, N. Y.—In a beautifully printed brochure entitled "SKF Products" SKF Industries, Inc. presents a bearing or a related bearing unit for practically every bearing problem. Antifriction bearings have become standard equipment in grain elevators and every elevator operator owes it to his business to know more about this method of safety and savings. A copy of this brochure will be sent upon request.

Silver Creek, N. Y.—Just a year ago it was announced that we had bought the Buhler Patents. During the twelve months which have elapsed this remarkable invention has scored a triumph, the like of which has no parallel in the history of grain elevator and milling machinery. Hosts of elevator and mill owners have accorded the Buhler Drive the most spontaneous welcome that any new invention has ever received.—S. Howes Co., Inc.

Indianapolis, Ind.—L. J. McMillin has placed on the market the Simplex Molasses Feed Mixer, which is designed for the mixing of molasses with dairy, stock and poultry feeds of different kinds. In designing this machine first thought was given to operating cost, convenience of operation, capacity, power, compactness, durability and full control of the percentage of molasses at all capacities, in order to produce a machine which could be sold at a low price. Literature descriptive of this mixer will be sent Journal readers upon request.

Chicago, Ill.—Stephens-Adamson Mfg. Co. has enlarged its local office and moved to new quarters in the Civic Opera Building, 20 North Wacker Drive. C. H. Adamson, sec'y, will be in direct charge of sales and engineering for this territory. Mr. Adamson is well known in the district, having been director of all Stephens-Adamson advertising and sales promotional work for many

years. He is succeeded as advertising manager by E. J. Patton, who joined the company in 1919.

Detroit, Mich.—Link-Belt Co. announce the appointment of William L. Hartley as district sales manager in charge of this territory. Mr. Hartley has been in the employ of the company since 1915, having started in the engineering department, working in the contract, standard and estimating departments. In 1926 he was promoted to the general sales department, and in 1927 was transferred to the Kansas City office. Since 1928 he has been in charge of the foundry sales division of the company.

The Soviet Government has canceled its contract with the Macdonald Engineering Co. for the construction of a large grain elevator and a cement factory, flour mill and warehouse. The elevator building at Semipalatinsk was completed, but the Soviet could not obtain credits for the purchase of

the machinery to be installed. Work had to be abandoned on the flour mill and warehouse because the government transportation system broke down and could not deliver materials. The Soviet intends to go on with the work, using the same plans prepared by the Macdonald Engineering Co.

Chicago, Ill.—Catalog No. 6 just issued by the Zeleny Thermometer Co. gives complete information, with illustrations, of the Zeleny Thermometer System, a device for reading the temperature of grain in storage and enabling the operator to know the temperature at intervals of five feet from top to bottom of bins. The deterioration of grain by heating can be at once checked and the grain turned only when actually necessary to avoid loss. This System is installed in hundreds of grain elevators throughout the country, and elevator operators wanting to know more about it should write the company requesting a copy of this catalog.

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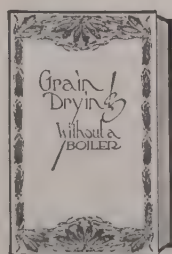
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Field Seeds

Columbus, Ind.—A big acreage of soy beans will be put in this season in Bartholomew County.

Cleveland, O.—The Kendel Seed Co. has been incorporated by C. E., F. R. and C. R. Kendel and D. P. Pringle.

Chicago, Ill.—The Leonard Seed Co. has opened the third of its retail seed stores in the path of the heaviest suburban travel.

Columbia, Mo.—Four thousand samples of seeds were tested by the seed testing laboratory of the Missouri College of Agriculture last year.

Hardistan is a new strain of alfalfa recently developed in Dawson County, Nebraska. The stand is superior to Grimm and yield nearly equal.

Mexico, Mo.—The new grain known as Grohoma will be tried this season by many farmers in Audrain County, one of whom, E. W. Lierheimer, will plant 20 acres.

Stillwater, Okla.—C. B. Cross, assistant cerealist at the Oklahoma A. and M. College, reports a normal supply of good seed corn in Oklahoma, despite the prolonged drouth.

Evansville, Ind.—The McCarty Seed Co. has purchased the West Side Seed & Feed Co. and will operate it as a branch. Ronald Himmer, former owner, will remain as manager.

Madison, Wis.—The seed laboratory of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture making the state tests has received 1,500 seed samples more than last year, from both farmers and seedsmen.

Tests of seed corn in Indiana are showing much to be dead or diseased. Elevator operators who would handle a good crop the coming year are urged to persuade farmers to plant only high quality seed, having due regard to the fact that home grown seed has climatic adaptability. Early varieties will discount the danger of frost.

New York, N. Y.—The Duryea Seed Co. has been organized by Marshall H. Duryea, pres.; Harold M. Duryea, vice pres. and treas., and Fred Zerweck, sec'y, to deal in grass and clover seed and fancy grasses for golf and polo grounds. The organizers were formerly connected with the Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., M. H. Duryea having been pres.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

The Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its annual convention on May 28-29, at Victoria, B. C.

Seedsmen may profit by persuading the highway commissioners in other states to follow the lead of the Iowa Highway Commission in beautifying the highways. An order for three carloads of alsike and timothy seed was placed by the Iowa Commission with one seed house for shipment to different points in Iowa. About every county seat and some points not county seats are sharing in the distribution, the 101,000 pounds of seed costing over \$12,000.

Production of registered or certified seed in North Dakota reached the record of 836,920 bus. in 1930. This is 115,753 bus. greater than in 1929 when it was estimated that 721,167 bus. of pure seed were produced. Not figured in with the total are 54,000 pounds of brome grass and 11,000 pounds of crested wheat grass. In 1930, 575 farmers obtained and passed field inspection for the certification of seed on 39,091 acres. In 1927, 6,500 acres were inspected for 92 farmers, which indicates the strides made in pure seed growing in North Dakota.

Supplies of clover and alfalfa seed are expected to be ample for spring sowing requirements, as the large carryover of these

Seed Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1930, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Chicago	23,000	15,000	2,000	.....
Duluth	21,732	3,438	217,027	4,150
Ft. William	102,378	24,198	235,721	25,547
Milwaukee .....	.....	858	.....	1,430
Minneapolis	358,530	142,010	75,100	1,121,290
New York	27,000	.....	.....	.....
Superior	8,503	2,782	21,919	73,820

KAFIR AND MILO

Hutchinson	71,500	146,500	.....	.....
Kansas City	138,600	295,900	125,000	216,000
St. Joseph	6,000	12,000	.....	.....
St. Louis	50,400	88,800	10,800	22,800
Wichita	11,700	22,100	7,800	32,500

CANE SEED

Hutchinson	1,300	3,900	.....	.....
Kansas City	9,200	14,950	2,300	1,150
Wichita	19,500	1,300	3,900	7,800

SORGHUMS

Cincinnati	1,400	1,400	.....	.....
New Orleans .....	.....	.....	.....	1,400
Denver	4,200	4,200	.....	.....

CLOVER

Chicago, lbs.	1,916,000	1,112,000	1,492,000	494,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	4,165	158,660	1,478,152	1,321,470

TIMOTHY

Chicago, lbs.	2,227,000	926,000	3,127,000	1,160,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	30,000	93,550	294,575	389,780

WE SPECIALIZE IN
ALFALFA — RED CLOVER
BLUE GRASS—CANE—SUDAN
AND MILLET
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
RUDY - PATRICK SEED CO.
Kansas City, Mo.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

[Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

seeds offsets the marked decrease in the 1930 production of red, alsike, and sweet clover seed. Because of the unusually large percentage of new seedlings of clovers, alfalfa, and grasses that were killed by the drouth, a larger quantity than usual of clover seed will be required if the acreage of the clovers is to be restored. The fact that the 1931 acreage of red clover available for seed is indicated to be relatively small, points to a favorable outlook for growers of red and alsike-clover seed.

Lafayette, Ind.—In corn variety tests conducted by Purdue University for the past three years in the northern two-fifths of the state in Tippecanoe, Laporte, Randolph and DeKalb Counties, medium early varieties such as M. A. C. Yellow Dent have compared in yield quite favorably with Reid Yellow Dent. The tests further show that the extremely early varieties from the northwestern states were small in growth as well as low in yield and had little place in Indiana except for late planting in the northern counties. Some of the early Minnesota varieties and northwestern Dent planted about May 15th averaged 32 bushels in Tippecanoe County while later varieties like M. A. C., Golden Glow and Woodburn Yellow Dent averaged 55 bushels and required only one to two weeks longer to go to maturity. Since much seed of M. A. C. is available in Indiana, it can be extensively used in the northern third of the State where a medium early variety is desired. It does not make much stover, however, and the farmer looking for a variety to make considerable growth should select one like Woodburn.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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Clover and Timothy Seeds

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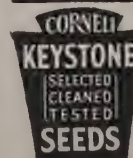
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Our service and the quality of our merchandise are the best, and being buyers direct from producers, our prices are well in line.

Occidental Seed Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



CORNELL SEED CO.

FIELD SEEDS

BUYERS & SELLERS

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Restoration of Burnt Out Pastures

Many Indiana farmers in regions where the drought was most severe report that their permanent pastures were partly if not entirely destroyed.

On the natural blue grass soils the following mixture of grasses and clovers is suggested, the amount being for one acre: Timothy 5 pounds, blue grass 4 pounds, alsike clover 3 pounds, lespedeza 3 pounds, and redtop 2 pounds.

It will take time to establish blue grass but the timothy, alsike and lespedeza should furnish pasture from the middle of summer on until frost. Eventually the blue grass should crowd out the less persistent grasses and occupy the land about as before drouth destroyed the stand.

On the more acid soils or where blue grass or the clovers do not thrive, the following mixture is suggested per acre: Red top 4 pounds, timothy 4 pounds and lespedeza 6 pounds. The lespedeza should furnish pasture in midsummer and the grasses in late summer and fall, with favorable growing conditions.

New Soy Bean Strains Imported

W. J. Morse, government expert, recently returned from the Orient with some 4,000 different kinds of soys for trial in this country. There are greater possibilities from the consumptive standpoint in the raising of soy beans than in other major crops now being produced.

The Chinese have something over a hundred uses for this crop, varying from candy to whiskey.

Noxious Weeds in Indiana

In the 1930 report of the Indiana state seed commissioner, it is said that while the samples of seed analyzed last year were of better quality than those of any previous year, the spread of noxious weeds, and especially of dodder is becoming a real menace. Last year 28.46 per cent of the samples of red clover inspected showed the presence of dodder, while the percentage in 1929 was only 19.82 and in 1923, it was 18.70. Dodder was also found in 1.64 per cent of last year's samples of sweet clover; 4.81 per cent of the Alsike clover, and in 43.69 per cent of the alfalfa.

This 1930 report shows that of 1044 certified seed samples tested, 597 were passed; 236 were found to be technically misbranded; 184 seriously misbranded, and 27 were unlabeled. As the conclusions reached in some of the seed testing processes are matters of judgment, and as others, and especially germination, depend in part, upon outside conditions, this record is certainly not a bad one for the 193 dealers whose seeds were inspected.

Included also, in this 1930 report are definitions of the terms certified, verified, and affidavit seeds, and they are as follows:

Certified seed is seed whose purity, germination and variety is certified to by some state certifying agency or an agency closely associated with some state office or department. The seed is shipped in sealed sacks with a certified seed tag attached. During the growing season the fields are inspected to ascertain trueness to variety of crop, and after the harvest the seed is tested to determine whether it meets the prescribed standards of the certifying agency. In Indiana the Indiana Corn Growers' Ass'n certifies corn, wheat, and soybeans. The other most commonly certified seed found in the state is Grimm alfalfa.

Verified origin seed is seed whose origin is attested to by certain government approved seed dealers. Seed verification service deals with origin only, meaning place where grown, and gives no guarantee as to the variety, purity, or viability of the seed. At the pres-

ent time red clover and alfalfa are the only seeds verified as to origin. Verified seed is tagged with tags bearing the official verification emblem.

Affidavit Grimm is alfalfa seed for which the grower has made affidavit as to its being Grimm alfalfa. This affidavit seed is not regulated by either state or Federal government.

Barley in Iowa as a Substitute for Oats

Barley will produce about 25 per cent more pounds of grain per acre than oats, on the average. Thirty per cent of the oat kernel is hull, while only 15 per cent of the barley kernel is hull, giving a net gain of about 50 per cent of actual feed from barley as compared to oats.

Several smooth-awned varieties of barley have been developed which are now no more objectionable to handle than oats. Velvet barley, the most popular of these, is now planted on more than one-third of the barley acreage of Iowa and is a high-producing variety.

Soybeans will give a much more valuable crop than oats when grown for either seed or hay. They will yield about two tons of cured hay per acre, which approaches alfalfa in feeding value, and they are one of the surest crops to plant. The cracked beans have great feeding value for dairy cattle and chickens, and will replace part of the tankage in hog feed.

Drive Against Wheat Smut Disease Starts on County Basis

As part of a concerted effort to reduce losses from stinking smut of wheat which last year amounted to \$5,000,000 in the spring-wheat area alone, a strenuous attempt to clean up the infection in a single county is being made this year in Minnesota, thru the co-operation of the State College of Agriculture, the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, and the U. S. Dept. of Agri.

From 1925 on, stinking smut in spring wheat increased rather alarmingly, cutting down yields and lowering quality, according to Dr. Royal J. Haskell, extension plant pathologist of the United States Department of Agriculture. The number of cars grading "smutty" at terminal markets during the fall of 1930 broke all records. In some cases the discount for smutty wheat is as much as 20 cents a bushel.

In Lac qui Parle County, Minnesota, the percentage of cars grading "smutty" on the Minneapolis market increased from one-fifth of all cars of the 1928 crop shipped to three-fifths of the cars of the 1930 crop.

Deciding that something had to be done to stop this loss, County Agent Sheldon called a conference of leading wheat farmers and decided to put on a full program for control, getting farmers to practice seed treatment.

The program includes demonstrations of methods and results of seed treatment. Methods and apparatus for treating seed on the farm. The assistance of elevator managers has been enlisted. Some of the elevator managers are setting up treating machines to do custom work.

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AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

Western Seedsmen Confer at Omaha

Over 60 seedsmen and delegates from the allied trades attended the annual spring meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, held at the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, Neb., May 2.

A rousing day of sessions kept everybody on their toes and awakened some of the enthusiasm that has grown dim with failure of the past season to live up to all expectations.

The usual Ass'n luncheon was held at the Paxton hotel at noon. In the evening, delegates were guests of Omaha and Nebraska seedsmen at a most enjoyable banquet.

The old officers were re-elected. They are Carl Chesmore, St. Joseph, Mo., pres.; Morris Scott, Corneli Seed Co., St. Louis, vice-pres.; Geo. W. Cummings, Sioux City, Ia., sec'y; and Henry Windheim, Sr., Omaha, treas.

Indiana Has a Seed Law

Fred Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, calls attention to the Indiana seed law, suggesting that to make it effective seed dealers offer the proper co-operation in making it operative. **We do know** that Mr. H. R. Kraybill, state chemist and seed commissioner, located at Lafayette, Ind., is active in investigating, and has caused several prosecutions as a result of complaints taken to his attention.

The law provides that seeds must be tagged when offered for sale. If the farmer advertises seed for sale in his sale bills, by catalogue, or thru the public press, he cannot lawfully sell the same without it being properly tagged. The grower can sell seed raised on his own premises, providing he does not advertise it, and does not deliver the seed off his premises.

Crested Wheat Grass

Considerable interest has been aroused in crested wheat grass, hundreds of farmers having written to the Agricultural College at Lincoln, Neb., for information.

Crested wheat grass is supposed to be a good grass to seed in Western Nebraska to take the place of native grasses that have been pastured down too closely. This wheat grass has not been used in experimental work to any extent, and no recommendation can be made for it.

No seed is available commercially at the present time.

Crops men at the agricultural college are agreed that the crested wheat grass would not compare in eastern Nebraska with brome or with the other tame grass mixtures which are generally recommended.

Weed Seeds in Oats

Oats may be almost pure yet more than five thousand noxious plants lurk in one bushel with a purity of 99.61 per cent.

In this sample Professor Bussell of New York found 27 of the 39 hundredths of one per cent of impurities were weed seeds and these totalled 171 to the pound. Eleven of the weed seeds were of wild mustard and corn cockle; 155 were wild buckwheat and a few yellow foxtail. At this rate a bushel of seed oats would contain 5472 weed seeds of which 256 would be wild mustard and 96 corn cockle.

The state seed law, he says, requires a statement on the tag of the weed seeds present and the name and number to the pound of each noxious weed. It also requires that there be stated the percentage of purity by weight, and the approximate percentage of germination with the date of the germination test. Read the tag.

Grain Carriers

The Southwest Shippers Advisory Board will hold a meeting in Amarillo, Tex., the morning of May 21.

Abandonment of 24 miles of railroad, running from Molson, Wash., and operated heretofore by the Great Northern, has been granted by the I. C. C.

Rocky Mountain grain and products rates from Montana to Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico via Ogden, also through Ogden from Idaho to California points will be changed at once, it is understood from the Ogden trade.

Class I railroad revenues showed a decrease of 16 per cent for 1930, and their taxes showed a decrease of 11 per cent. The latter figure amounted to \$356,000,000. Their net for the first three months of 1931 was only 2 per cent.

It costs the taxpayers of the country approximately 41 cents for each ton of freight handled from 1918 to 1929 by the government Barge Line which operates the Mississippi River System, according to a recent statement by a prominent easterner.

Freight Claims paid in 1930 by Class 1 railroads of the United States for loss and damage to freight shipments totaled \$34,974,056, which amount was the smallest for any year since 1916 and was a reduction of \$1,139,847 or 3.2 per cent under those paid in 1929.

If a private company owned the Mississippi River Barge Line, now operated by the government, it would show a deficit of approximately \$1,275,000 for 1931, according to a recent dispatch, however, the government somehow or other is able to juggle the figures to show a profit. No ad valorem taxes are paid now, nor does it pay any income tax.

Grain and products were loaded into 37,449 cars during the week ending April 25, a decrease of 2,166 cars below the preceding week this year and 1,329 cars below the same week last year but 571 cars above the corresponding week two years ago. In the Western districts alone, loadings of grain and products amounted to 24,386 cars, a decrease of 756 cars compared with the same week last year. Loadings for the first four months of 1931 showed only a 3.6 per cent decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1930.

Freight cars in need of repair on April 1 on Class I roads numbered 162,117, or 7.3 per cent of the number on the line. This was an increase of 2,455 cars above the number in need of repair on Mar. 15. Freight cars in need of heavy repairs on April 1 totaled 112,899 or 5.1 per cent of the number on the line, an increase of 2,199 compared with the number on Mar. 15. Locomotives in need of repair on April 1 totaled 5,967, or 10.9 per cent of the number on the line. This was a decrease of 22 locomotives below the number of March 15.

Class I railroads placed 3,855 new freight cars in service during the first three months of 1931, according to the car service division of the American Railway Ass'n. In the same period last year, 24,798 new freight cars were placed in service. On April 1 the railroads had 7,516 new freight cars on order, compared with 37,117 on the same day last year. The roads also placed in service 34 new locomotives during the first three months of 1931, compared with 189 in the same period of 1930. New locomotives on order on April 1 this year totaled 86 compared with 442 on the same day last year.

Pacific Coastwise Rates Hoisted

Water rates on wheat and millfeed were boosted May 1 by the Pacific Coastwise Conference. The new per ton rates on wheat from Puget Sound or Columbia River ports are \$2.50 to San Francisco; \$4 to Los Angeles harbor; and \$4.50 to San Diego.

Switching Charge Absorption Case Lost

In No. 23257, Sioux City Grain Exchange et al. vs. C. B. & Q. et al., failure of defendants to absorb cross-town switching charges at Sioux City, Ia., found not unduly prejudicial.

The report further finds that a switching charge imposed by the Burlington for the movement of grain from Omaha, Neb., to Sioux City, where the inbound rates to Omaha and Sioux City were the same, was applicable.

Absorption of cross-town switching is the outgrowth of carrier competition, having its origin at Kansas City, Mo., the report points out. The carriers, in defense of their refusal to absorb switching on movements from Omaha to Sioux City, said that the market conditions of competition, prevailing at the larger grain markets, did not exist at Sioux City. The complaint was dismissed.

Nebraska Railway Commission to Order Grain Rates Reduced

Hearings before the state railway commission on the proposed reduction of intrastate grain freight rates were concluded early last week, with both shippers and railroads reasonably satisfied.

Shippers made a particular plea for two line joint rates to facilitate the movement of feed from territory of one railroad to the locality served by one of the other carriers.

J. A. Little, attorney for the Central Nebraska Grain Shippers Ass'n explained the need for the joint line rates and the slight adjustment of some of the tariff graduations between several state stations and presented statistics on the movement of grain from and to the various stations in the state. He also declared that freight revenues of the railroads of Nebraska have been increasing materially, sufficient, in fact, to overcome the drop in passenger business.

Although the commission made no statement, it is anticipated that it will announce its order so that new intrastate grain rates may go into effect by June 1. The state commission was asked by the railroads to adopt the same scale fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The fourth elevator to be constructed by the Ass'n of Argentine Co-operatives has just been completed at Tanacha, Cordoba. It has a capacity of 260,000 bus.

Court Fight Puts Grain Rates in Turmoil

The order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket No. 17000, Part 7, prescribing changes in the rates on grain and grain products within the Western district (west of and including Illinois and Wisconsin and points west of and including points on both banks of the Mississippi River south of Cairo), also on shipments for export, which were to become effective June 1, 1931, was temporarily stayed May 7 by the court for a 60 day period. During this period the court will determine whether the railroads should be granted an interlocutory injunction against this order of the I. C. C. Therefore, the effective date of the new rates is postponed indefinitely.

The western roads filed a petition requesting the setting aside of this I. C. C. decision on April 29, in the U. S. district court, alleging that the order was in violation of Sec. 15a of the Transportation Act and rests on a misconstruction of the Hoch-Smith resolution. The interpretation is such as to render said resolution and provisions unconstitutional and void because in contravention of the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it is alleged.

Counsel for the I. C. C. was granted until May 17 in which to file a brief opposing the granting of an interlocutory injunction, and the carriers five days additional in which to file a brief in reply.

The decision is interpreted as a temporary victory for the 72 carriers. Hearings on the case began in 1927. The original order was entered July 2, 1930, to become effective Oct. 1, last. In addition to opposing the I. C. C., the roads have to fight the utilities commissions of 14 grain raising states which would benefit by the reduced rates.

Only a month ago the I. C. C. handed down a decision refusing to reopen this trunk line case, or to permit a rehearing, however, it now appears that the controversy will continue for some time to come.

On May 8, the heads of 50 railroads met in Chicago and took action which they believe "will cut the vicious circle of business depression and lead toward recovery of all industry." They instructed all rate groups throughout the country to "make an immediate study to determine how the entire railway rate structure may be altered to provide needed additional revenue for the railroads." This action was taken, it was said, after the group recognized the emergency which exists as to the credit and income of the railroads. The survey will be completed within 30 days and will then be presented to the I. C. C.

Insurance Notes

Chicago, Ill.—The Court of Appeals of Kentucky on Mar. 13 decided against the receiver of the Integrity Mutual Casualty Co. in his suit against T. W. Minton & Co. to recover \$1,672.22 in premiums on policies covering defendant's construction work in Kentucky. The Integrity wired Minton May 28, 1926, that it had gone into the hands of a receiver and that insurance should be immediately placed elsewhere. The accrued premiums were \$724.25 and unpaid claims \$412. Minton paid these claims and remitted \$312.25 to the receiver, Clarence Buck. The court held that the notice to place insurance elsewhere permitted Minton to cancel the premium liability, under the policy that required the payment of \$75 annually and a percentage of the wage paid employees monthly.

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Government in Transportation Business Means Heavier Taxation

The enormous increase within recent years in the total taxes collected annually from the American people was declared by Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the *Railway Age*, in an address today at the meeting of the Associated Traffic Clubs of America, to be one of the principal causes of the prolongation and deepening of the present depression.

In 1931 the total earnings of the railways are running 20 per cent less than in 1921, and their operating expenses 32 per cent less, while their taxes are 21 per cent greater.

One of the principal causes of the huge increase in taxes within recent years have been the vast expenditures made for the construction and maintenance of highways. Whether these expenditures have or have not been economically justifiable, the fact cannot be disregarded, in considering our national transportation problem, that they have indirectly caused a reduction of about \$500,000,000 annually in the passenger earnings of the railways. The bulk of this loss of passenger earnings has been due to the increase in the use of passenger automobiles, but a considerable part of it has been due to the competition of motor buses, and, to whatever it has been due, it has made it necessary for the railways, if they are to function efficiently, to get more revenues than they otherwise would need from their freight business. Within recent years there has been a rapid increase in the use of the highways for the transportation of freight by truck, and obviously the more freight that the railways could profitably handle which is taken from them by the trucks, the higher must be the rates they get for handling the remaining traffic if they are to function efficiently.

Decisions and New Complaints

In No. 23597. Rea-Patterson Mlg. Co. vs. M. P. et al, complainant has asked for a reopening.

In No. 22903. Light Grain & Mlg. Co. vs. A. T. & S. F. et al, defendants' petition for rehearing has been denied.

In No. 24120. Walter Young vs. C. of N. J. et al, Emerson Coal & Grain Co., and others have been permitted to intervene.

In No. 24312. Barteldes Seed Co. et al vs. A. T. & S. F. et al defendant, the Mo. Pac., asks that the Commission strike the complaint.

In No. 24259. R. G. and H. P. Harris, copartners, operating as Harris Bros. Grain Co. vs. A. T. & S. F. et al, the St. Joseph Grain Exchange has been permitted to intervene. The M. P. has requested that the Commission strike the complaint.

In No. 22646. and Subs. 1 and 2. Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., vs. M. P. defendant's second petition in No. 22646 and Sub. 2, for reconsideration and/or rehearing and complainant's petition in No. 22646 and Sub. No. 1 for reconsideration on record as made, has been denied.

In No. 24368. Rea-Patterson Mlg. Co., Coffeyville, Kan., vs. Mo. Pac., et al, complainant alleges unreasonable rates and charges on grain from points in Kansas to Coffeyville, there converted into grain products and reshipped to Demopolis, Ala. Asks rates and reparation.

In No. 24359. Globe Grain & Mlg. Co., Los Angeles, Calif., vs. A. T. & S. F. et al, complainant alleges rates and charges in violation of sections 1 and 6, in connection with receipt by complainant of whole grain at each of its mills in G, H, and J, milled in transit and reshipped to various destinations in California. Asks reparations.

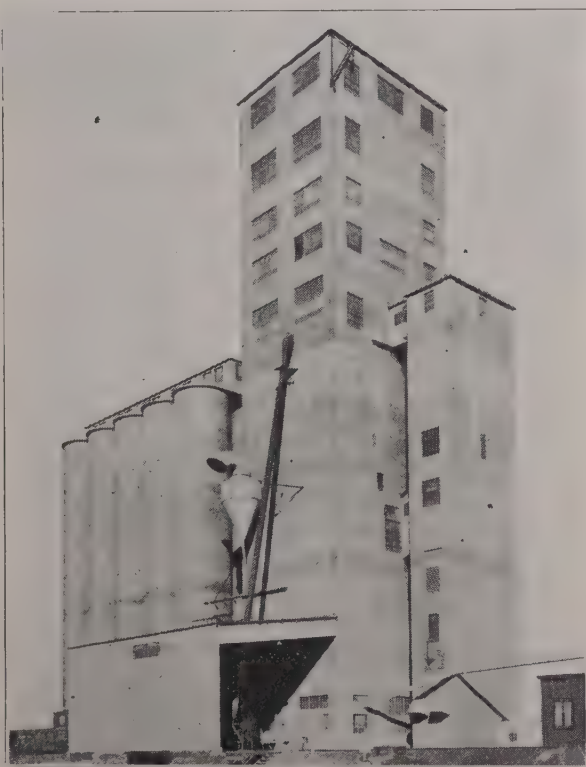
In No. 24384. Dean Grain Co., Agra, Kan., vs. C. R. I. & P., the complainant alleges rates on grain between points in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma are made on an erroneous and prejudicial basis in violation of Sec. 1 of the Act to regulate commerce. Asks for cease and desist order, the establishment and application of rates which shall be reasonable, just and non-prejudicial, and reparation.

In No. 24402. Farm Seed Ass'n of North America et al vs. A. T. & S. F. et al, charges rates in violation of sections 1 and 3 on sweet clover seed originating from points in South Dakota and North Dakota to points in South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, northern Michigan, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, and destinations beyond. Shippers, receivers and/or dealers in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, etc., asks rates and reparations.

In No. 24398. Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo., vs. A. T. & S. F. et al, charges unreasonable rates on cane seed from points in Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri to Kansas City, Mo., there cleaned, sacked and/or stored and reshipped to points in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, with respect to the factor of the through charge applying beyond the Ohio-Mississippi River crossings. Rates and reparation are asked.

In No. 24387. Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., Kansas City, Mo., vs. C. B. & Q., complainant, alleges rates in excess of the lawfully published rates on shipments of wheat from points in Missouri, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota and Nebraska, shipped to Kansas City, milled at that point and the products shipped out to points in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, New York, Connecticut, Virginia, West Virginia and Massachusetts. Asks cease and desist order, and the establishment of just and reasonable rates and reparation.

In No. 23437. Southwestern Millers' League et al, Kansas City, Mo., vs. L. & N. et al, unjust, unreasonable and unduly discriminatory rates on wheat from points in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas to complainant's mills at Caldwell, Hutchinson, Kingman, Newton, Windfield and Salina, Kan., milled into flour and other grain products and reshipped to destinations in Virginia, was alleged. Wheat rates are higher than the flour and other grain rates, it is set forth. Competitors at Indianapolis, Ind., Owensboro, Ky., E. St. Louis, and Cairo, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Evansville, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, O., Memphis, Tenn., and other points are given preference. Ask for cease and desist order, the establishment of rates which will be just, reasonable, and non-discriminatory, and reparation.



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Feedstuffs

Wisconsin Considers Taxing Portable Mills \$50

A bill just introduced in the Wisconsin state legislature proposed to tax portable feed mills \$50 a year license. The fee would be paid in the city or village from which the truck operates. It should be \$100.

Illinois Grinder Men Mobilize

One hundred custom feed grinders met in the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Ill., on April 30, for the purpose of forming a state-wide organization. The leaders of this movement also held a gathering at Polo, Ill., on April 6, which was reported in the last number of the Journal. Illinois, they said, will be the first to have such an organization devoted to routing the itinerant grinder.

Dan Zehr, of Mackinaw, who is president of the Illinois Brotherhood of Threshermen, was instrumental in calling the meeting. He was chosen as temporary chairman at the morning session. C. R. Woodruff, of Polo, was the temporary secretary.

The meeting was called, they said, because of the keen competition in the feed grinding business. The custom feed grinders are now compelled to meet competition offered by the itinerant truck grinders who have their machines mounted on trucks and carry on their work by going from farm to farm.

More feed is now being ground in Illinois than ever before, because farmers are beginning to realize the exceptional qualities and greater possibilities of ground feed.

"We must mobilize," Mr. Zehr said, in telling them they were willing to come to this meeting because someone is behind with a "sharp stick."

W. E. Culbertson, Delevan, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, spoke at the morning session, telling of the necessity of organization. Other speakers were Mike Savage, Lincoln; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington; Burton Bartell, Detroit; H. C. McVay, Muncy, Pa.; and M. J. Finn.

Attention is directed to the set of resolutions adopted at the previous meeting, appearing in the last number of the Journal.

Weak Market for Feeds at Memphis

Memphis, Tenn., May 9.—The market on cottonseed meal during the week ending today has been steadily declining and although the net change has not been large, the market at times has displayed marked weakness, new lows being registered in many instances particularly on the more deferred futures the net loss in value on May, June and July during the week being about 50 cts. per ton up until today when there was a slight rally of about 20 cts. Many dairy feed ingredients have declined during the week. Gluten feed and gluten meal were reduced \$3 and \$2 per ton respectively. Brewers grains were offered at \$13.30 Memphis being a new low for many years. Linseed meal also declined to new lows. With ample precipitation pastureage has developed rapidly.—J. M. Trenholm.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the July delivery:

	Apr. 4	Apr. 11	Apr. 18	Apr. 25	May 2	May 9
Bran	\$14.00	\$14.00	\$13.50	\$12.00	\$13.25	\$13.35
Shorts	15.80	16.10	15.60	13.75	15.25	15.40
Midds	14.50	15.50	14.35	12.75	13.60	13.85

Washington Feed Dealers Ass'n Active

The Board of Governors of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington recently met and re-elected W. A. Farr as Governor-at-large, for a three year term. In so doing, Board members took occasion to express appreciation of his able service.

The matter of egg marketing received extended consideration and the Board heard from representatives of the egg marketing industry in connection with a proposal that the Feed Ass'n should take official action with reference to support of certain egg marketing methods and agencies. No formal action was taken.

Membership in Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n is to be investigated by a com'te appointed to determine the advisability of affiliation and the advantages such would produce. A report will be made to the membership by this com'te.

The Taxation Com'te was directed to report on taxation investigations to the Board. One such matter having to do with uniformity of assessment on feed stocks was referred to the com'te by this meeting.

Reports of a newly appointed com'te on Laboratory service was also ordered.

Legislative com'te report and report on Washington Trade Alliance and legislative fund were received and approved by the Board. Other matters considered and acted upon referred to the work of the standing com'tes, membership, correspondence, and organization work.

H. A. Lawrence of Lilly's, Seattle, was elected 1931 chairman of the Associate Council at another meeting held three days later at Tacoma. Ralph Johnstone of Kenworthy's, Tacoma, was elected vice-chairman. Both of these men will sit on the Board of Governors alternately as the Board meets in Seattle or Tacoma. Mr. Lawrence succeeds H. V. Jackson of Sperry Flour Co. as chairman.

Appointments to the Hay Com'te include John Lehmann, Everett; Carl Arvidson, Ellensburg; A. M. Hathaway, Yakima; John Lindbloom, Mt. Vernon; Al Kleinberg, Seattle; Roy Hurd, Stanwood; and Harry Mainwaring, Seattle.

The new Legislative Com'te is composed of M. C. Taylor, Seattle; Fred Kenworthy, Tacoma; O. W. Fisher, Seattle; H. M. Thorn, Mt. Vernon; A. L. Callow, Elma; J. G. Wilson, Puyallup; L. P. Bauman, Seattle; L. E. Branchflower, Seattle; Ed Olwell, Chehalis; Bert Dunham, Anacortes; and J. K. Draper, Snohomish.

The Trade Practices Com'te is headed by Chairman F. W. Burlingham, Woodland; Lloyd Pickering, Montesano; Rex Henroit, Kelso; H. V. Jackson, Tacoma; Harry Dickson, Brush Prairie; Fred Chovil, Tacoma; Ralph Johnstone, Tacoma; and Perc Brown, Seattle.

Public Relations Com'te appointments include Chairman G. L. Foy, Lacey; F. W.

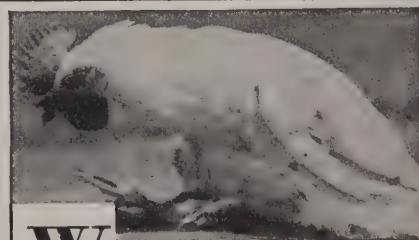
Stafford, Kent; Frank Gehlen, Toppenish; Bruce Swanson, Tacoma; C. R. Walters, Bothell; H. A. Lawrence, Seattle; A. L. Wold, Issaquah; and D. J. Collins, Seattle. B. R. M. Claggett, President, and Floyd Oles, Manager.



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California Open Formula Bill Dies

The efforts of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n in defeating the passage of the Jespersen "open formula" bill have been successful, the measure failing to be approved by the com'tee by a vote of 10 to 1. All commodities defined in the present commercial feed act are now excluded as livestock remedies, the Scudder bill being amended to this effect.

Adulterations and Misbrandings

Rugby (No. Dak.) Milling Co. shipped 100 bags of misbranded wheat bran and 300 bags of misbranded wheat middlings to Duluth, Minn., found to be less than the marked 100 pounds in weight, according to federal allegations. The firm was ordered to resack same under supervision of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to bring it to its proper weight.

Independent Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., shipped 250 sacks of misbranded feeding bone meal to Buffalo, N. Y., found to contain less protein than declared on the label, according to federal allegations. The product was ordered relabeled under the supervision of the department.

Nopco Absorbs Squibb Oil Stock and Feed Accounts

The National Oil Products Co. of Harrison, N. J., has taken over the stock and distribution of cod liver oil for the animal husbandry and poultry industries from E. R. Squibb & Sons. Notification states that after June 1 the Squibb concern will discontinue distributing oil for feeds and feeding. The position of the National Oil Products firm in the poultry industry is given as the reason for selecting them to acquire the Squibb stock.

Meeting of Dry Milk Institute

Approximately 125 were registered at the annual meeting of the American Dry Milk Institute, which was held at the Bismarck hotel in Chicago, on Apr. 22. There were sessions both morning and afternoon and the most of the addresses and much of the discussion related to the use of dried milk in human foods. Among those who spoke were Henry Strude, pres. American Bakers' Ass'n; C. A. Glabau of "Bakers' Weekly"; Miss Miriam Birdseye, nutritionist of the U. S. D. A.; Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University; and L. K. Bechdel of Penn. State College.

Washington Feed Men Discuss Cash Basis; Attempt Uniform Cash Discounts

A number of smaller feed dealers in Washington have gone to a strictly cash basis of merchandising, according to Floyd Oles, manager of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington. The general disposition, however, is not to adopt the cash basis outright.

A number of firms have tightened up to a definite and positive 30 day basis, closing all accounts not paid on the 10th of the month following date of purchase. In general, the tendency is to tighten up on credits.

Another feature of the present situation is the tendency to come to some sort of uniformity in the matter of discounts for cash and pick-up. There are various bases for this in different localities. One, for example, is that of quoting at all times a delivered price on the credit basis and giving a discount of \$1 a ton for cash and \$1 a ton for pick-up, where the amount involved is one ton or more. Zoning for delivery charges is also a common practice.

Feed Seller's Responsibility Affected by Washington Decision

A recent Washington State Supreme Court decision held a feed dealer (who happens to be a member of the Washington Feed Dealers Ass'n) responsible for a considerable sum for the death of cattle resulting from alleged poisonous material in hay handled by the dealer.

This decision is being studied by the ass'n's attorney with a view to determining whether or not it establishes a general principle, which, as can readily be seen, might be highly detrimental to the industry, writes Association Manager Floyd Oles, since it would establish dealer responsibility for conditions and circumstances over which the dealer would himself have no control and of which he could have no knowledge.

If it seems advisable, the organization will intervene in the case to protect the interests

of its members, by joining in a petition for a rehearing on this point.

Hay Movement in April

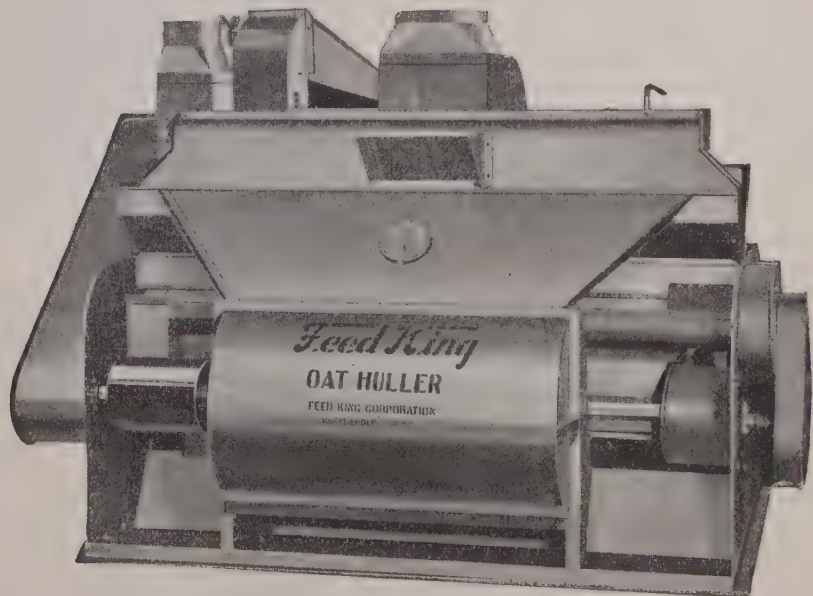
Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1930, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Baltimore	830	122	.....	.....
Boston	693	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	5,752	5,325	1,869	1,166
Cincinnati	6,864	6,451	.....	.....
Denver	51	75	.....	.....
Kansas City	14,208	16,260	8,448	9,972
Milwaukee	60	72	.....	.....
Minneapolis	1,546	895	28	85
New York	1	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	1,390	30	340	550
St. Louis	6,612	6,300	4,008	3,924
San Francisco	1,656	3,393	.....	.....
Seattle	13	25	290	.....

Feed King OAT HULLER

(Patented)

Equipped with
SUPERIOR CYLINDER SEPARATOR



Model 40—Sold Only to Dealers

PERFORMANCE UNEQUALLED

In addition to capacity of 150 bushels—and more—per hour, Feed King, Model 40, can be depended upon to produce 70% to 74% groats, fully 98% clean and fiberless.

A WONDERFUL VALUE

All steel construction with simple design, having all parts rotating together with double aspiration, scalper and Superior cylinder type separator as well as low power consumption, combine to assure long life with but little upkeep.

Complete
details
from:

Sprout, Waldron & Co. Inc., Muncy, Pa.
or
The Feed King Corporation
501 Plymouth Ave. Minneapolis, Minn.

Feed Grinding and Mixing at the Country Elevator

By C. E. HARRIS, WILLIAMSBURG, IA., *before Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.*

A great many of you remember when the elevator dealt in grain only and was a complete business in itself, as a drug store was a dispensary of drugs instead of a department store and restaurant as it is today. The gradual falling off of grain receipts, due to the increased live stock feeding, forced the elevator man to look for means to bolster up the decreased revenue of his business.

Our first grinding venture was one of the old burr mills driven by a gasoline engine and those of you that have tried to coax a balky gas engine into activity, know what trials and tribulations were endured; to say nothing of the collection of hardware we tried to grind and with which we ruined the plates.

We had single-phase current with the advent of electricity in our town. A motor was installed to elevate the grain and drive the grinder. A few years later the power company brought in the three-phase current and we went into the grinding business in earnest.

We purchased a double runner electric-driven attrition mill and built a new grinding house to serve the mill. Being the first mill in the county we drew business from a large territory and piled up a tonnage in excess of 2,500,000 pounds in one year.

Like many other things some one else wanted to get in on the gravy and we soon had several competing mills, which reduced our territory.

We used to mix feeds for the dairy men and hog feeders by the old shovel method, but this was slow and inaccurate. A ton vertical batch mixer drew a large amount of business, like all new equipment.

Our next step was to install an oat huller. This again was the first one in the county and proved a winner, but in about six weeks along came a farmer with an oat huller mounted on a truck. This hurt some, but his whirl was short lived and most of the business drifted back to the elevator.

Recently we have installed a molasses mixing machine and can now process the farmer's grain with molasses, or mix his feeds and put in just the amount of molasses he desires. Our plant is fully equipped to serve the trade in almost anything it desires. I describe our equipment to illustrate to those who do not have milling and mixing equipment, the necessary machinery for real service to your trade.

Do not get the idea that when you are so equipped, you have a strangle hold on the business of the community in which you are located. You must still fight for every bit of business you get. The ready-mixed feed firms, through the local dealers, make things mighty interesting for you. One of the larger feed concerns that puts out a highly advertised line in a distinctive bag tells the farmer that their feed is more digestible than the feed mixed at the local plant. We secure our materials such as tankage, oilmeal and alfalfa meal from much the same source and how can the large manufacturer get all the digestible stuff and the small fellow the indigestible residue. Another source of difficulty is with the concern that puts out a feed loaded with inferior articles of feed stuff, hulls, screenings and cane meal. The local mixer who uses good feed and honest goods, finds it hard to meet the prices at which these concerns offer their wares.

The mixing business in connection with the grinding equipment gives the operator a revenue along with a material saving for his trade. The dealer can be of a real service

to his farmers in advising them as to formulas for poultry, hogs and cattle, and create a friendly feeling between himself and his patrons. The majority of the trade are quite willing to rely on the operator to fill the formulas he desires in an honest reliable way, tho in all communities are some skeptical fellows who would not trust even themselves, much less the mixer of feeds.

Another phase of service and profit is in years of off grade grain due to wet harvests. Oats and barley that could not be put on the market can be processed and utilized for live stock feed, when they would otherwise be a direct loss to both dealer and farmer.

The operator of a feed mill must familiarize himself with the various ingredients used in feed mixing and keep a stock of them on hand ready for instant use. Then he can make his own chick starter, growing mash, egg mash and hog rations at a material sav-

ing from the price asked by the large manufacturers, and still have a nice margin for himself.

Another phase is that as you add machinery, you require more help. This furnishes employment and is a good thing in these times of unemployment.

When the grain business fades away the only thing to do is to install feed grinding and mixing equipment as fast as financial status will allow and build up profits for the business again. During the depression of the past winter, only our feed equipment kept us busy.

Why should we ship our grain out to the central market to some big concern to process and ship it back again in a fancy bag at a greatly increased cost, when with the installation of machinery the farmer can have it done at home at a great saving. Feed formulas are not the great secret that they

TO HELP
you
TOWARDS
INCREASED
TONNAGE

NOPCO

ALL THE FACTS

A COMPLETE PORTFOLIO, GIVING ALL THE FACTS, WILL BE SENT TO FEED MANUFACTURERS, FREE OF CHARGE. YOU WILL FIND THIS PORTFOLIO INTERESTING AND HELPFUL. WRITE TODAY FOR YOUR COPY.

MR. FEED MANUFACTURER, why mix cod liver oil in your poultry mashes, if not to supply adequate vitamin D protection and, as a result, to *win friends among poultrymen*? YOUR STEADY-USERS MAKE OR BREAK THE SUCCESS OF YOUR MASHES.

Then isn't it foolish to use any cod liver oil except the one that is most certain to give entire satisfaction? Poultrymen know what to expect from an otherwise well balanced mash which is protected in Vitamins A and D; you can't blame them for losing confidence when results are not absolutely standard.

Nopco XX brings you a type of Vitamin protection which is impossible to acquire in any other product. It is backed by years of satisfactory results.

Nopco XX is fortified in Vitamin D potency, making use of the anti-rachitic concentrate extracted by the Columbia University process. Used at the rate of only $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1% of the total ration, Nopco XX will insure adequate Vitamin D protection, *with a generous margin of safety.*

You need this margin of safety to satisfy your customers. It takes care of differences in rations, of variations in the individual's Vitamin D requirements; it allows for varying quantities of supplementary feeds, and partially makes up for differences in the mineral balances of rations.

Every lot of Nopco XX is tested, on chicks for Vitamin D potency, as well as on rats for potency in both Vitamins A and D. Experience has proved that rat tests alone will not adequately gauge the efficacy of cod liver oil for poultry feeding. This extra test is another way in which Nopco XX helps you make friends of your casual customers.

Nearly 600 Feed Manufacturers Now Use Nopco XX

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.

BOSTON

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 35 ESSEX STREET, HARRISON, N. J.

were a few years ago, and any live operator can secure all he needs to conduct his business and serve his trade.

As the times change the methods of conducting a plant must keep pace.

The latest menace to the regularly established elevator is the portable grinders. While portable machines have cut into grinding revenues, they have done some good in that many operators have secured a reduction in power rates and thus could lower their grinding charge and meet the portable competition.

I feel that this wave of portable grinders will be short lived due to the increased upkeep on the machines as times goes on. The excess vibration to which they are subjected will eventually wreck the machine. In our locality I have heard several farmers say they would not have one of the things on the farm again, and they are coming back to the elevator for their work.

One way to combat this menace is to install mixing machinery both dry and molasses machine and offer a service that the portable outfits cannot give.

Cottonseed Crushing Report

Cottonseed crushed during the eight months ending Mar. 31, as reported by the Dep't of Commerce, totaled 4,407,486 tons, compared with 4,497,872 tons crushed during the same period a year ago. The amount on hand at the mills on Mar. 31, 1931 was 206,926 tons against 330,052 tons on Mar. 31, 1930.

Cottonseed products manufactured during the eight months, Aug. 1, 1930 to Mar. 31, 1931 included 2,011,236 tons of cake and meal and 1,218,472 tons of hulls. For the corresponding period a year ago, the figures were 1,998,198 tons of cake and meal, and 1,241,151 tons of hulls. The amount of cake

and meal on hand at the mills on Mar. 31, 1931, was 303,945 tons, compared with 170,593 tons on Mar. 31, 1930.

Protein Contest of Linseed Meal Hiked by Drouth

Perhaps the only possible benefit accruing out of the drouth of last summer and fall is the increase in the protein now found in linseed meal. A recent investigation brought to light the fact that in all cases the protein content of the linseed meal examined is running as high as 40 per cent. This explains the more rapid gains being reported generally this year where linseed meal was being fed to live stock.

Because of the low price this year some have blended oil feed or oil feed screenings derived from screenings of flax seed, consisting of mustard seed and other non-palatable, non-nutrient ingredients, with the pure linseed meal, calling the new product blended linseed meal. Because of the extra high percentage of protein found in linseed meal this year such mixing can be done and the resultant product marketed as old process, carrying the same guarantee of 34 per cent protein.

Obviously the blended product will not measure up to pure linseed meal in nutrition value particularly because of the higher protein content. Pound for pound, therefore, the pure linseed meal is said to produce bigger gains cheaper than the blended meal. The blended meal should sell from \$5 to \$7 per ton below the pure linseed meal for equal financial returns on feeding operations, according to feed experts.

Pure linseed meal greatly aids assimilation and digestion and is also richer in other food elements.

New Feed Trade Marks

Vy-Mo Products Co., Des Moines, Iowa, filed ser. No. 310,498, the word "Vy-Mo," in fanciful design, for concentrate to be used in the manufacture of poultry and stock food.

Tarkio Molasses Feed Co., Kansas City, Mo., filed trademark ser. No. 310,742, for feeds for cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry.

W. Earl Simpson, doing business as the Kennel Gardens, Inc., Elkridge, Md., filed trademark ser. No. 310,949, for dog feed.

Spratt's Patent (America) Limited, London, England, filed trademark ser. No. 312,537, the word "Spix," for dog food.

Red Star Yeast & Products Co., Milwaukee, Wis., filed trademark ser. No. 312,627, the letters "Nadisco," for dried grains used for cattle feed.

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during March, 1931, compared with March, 1930, and for the three months ending with March, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	March		3 Mos. Ended	
	1930	1931	March 1930	March 1931
Hay	418	659	2,323	6,697
Cottonseed cake	3,466	5,339	17,963	104,171
Linseed cake	24,536	19,429	32,699	243,791
Other oil cake	663	7,048	12,191	18,749
Cottonseed meal	1,385	411	1,670	62,705
Linseed meal	1,505	495	1,164	7,054
Other oil meal	536	83	632	4,771
Oyster shells	6,462	5,652	17,086	37,061
Fish meal	*	478	895	*
Alfalfa	*	88	263	*
Mixed dairy feeds	166	124	264	1,571
Mixed poultry feeds	646	636	1,514	4,738
Other prep. and mixed feeds	737	867	1,187	9,523
All other feeds	2,439	4,601	8,146	14,000

*Not shown prior to January 1, 1931.

The government owned Canadian National Railways showed a deficit for the last calendar year of \$61,287,201, against \$39,650,766 for the preceding year, giving more convincing evidence of Governmental efficiency.

NOW!

Magnetic protection that plugs in on your low cost power line!

Eliminate the expense of a generator set. Pay the same low current rate you pay for your motors.

After three years of development work Dings engineers offer you High Intensity magnetic protection that plugs in on either your 110 or 220 volt lines. The cost of a generator set is eliminated. A simple rectifier changes the A. C. current to D. C. current.

Never has this device been offered before. Ask for details and prices.

Dings Magnetic Separator Co.

700 Smith Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Established in 1899

The world's largest manufacturers of magnetic separators.

New York City 50 Church St. Boston 304 Rice Bldg. Chicago 332 S. La Salle St. San Francisco 273 Seventh Street
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Dings

High Intensity

MAGNETIC SEPARATION

Feed Trade Notes

The Southeastern Feed Control Officials Ass'n will meet at Memphis on May 27-28.

George M. Hamilton, of the feed firm of Hamilton & Alter, feed merchants of New Kensington, Pa., died April 20.

Large attendance is expected in Louisville, Ky., May 18 to 21, for the seventeenth annual meeting of the Cereal Chemists Ass'n, at the Brown Hotel. Reservations have been heavy.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky., feed dealers report a considerable falling off in business over late April, as a result of abnormally good and early pasturage this year, said to have been at least three or four weeks ahead of the usual schedule.—A. W. W.

From studies which it has been conducting the Penn. State Dept. of Welfare has found that it requires from 3 to 5½ pounds of grain to make 1 pound of milk. For some herds, 3 pounds per cow was enough, while in others it required the maximum of 5½ pounds.

John W. Eshelman, Sr., well known in the milling and feed manufacturing business, and for 56 years at the head of John W. Eshelman & Sons, Lancaster, Pa., died recently at his home in Lampeter, Pa., at the age of 86. He retired from active participation in the business in 1919.

The danger of permitting cattle to "overgraze" at this season of the year is particularly emphasized in a recently released bulletin of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. Early pasture grass is watery and supplementary feeds are needed to maintain satisfactory production.

Oscar M. Straube, who recently moved to Minneapolis for the Nutrena Feed Mills of Kansas City, Mo., has resigned as president of the Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. E. A. Talhelm, Crete (Nebr.) Mills, vice president of the organization, is carrying on the work with the aid of George W. Selders, of the Southard Feed & Milling Co., Kansas City, the sec'y-treasurer of the organization.

The Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, O., millers of Tuxedo feeds, has established a scholarship which provides for tuition to a district 4-H club camp in 1931, for one boy or girl from each county which maintains an extension office. The selection of the winners of the scholarships will be left to the extension agents in the counties. The fund for each delegate provides for a week of camp life.

Data showing the effect of using minerals with rations of corn and soybeans, or corn and soybean oil-meal, are presented in a new bulletin devoted to pig-feeding by W. L. Robison, in charge of swine investigations at the (Wooster) Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. The bulletin (No. 42) gives findings of a large number of experiments which were carried on to determine how soybeans might be utilized to advantage as a feed for both growing and fattening pigs. Other problems dealt with are the worth of soybeans for pigs of different ages, and for pigs with and without forage. Tests also compare different varieties of soybeans for the feeding of pigs, different methods of preparing, etc. A section is also devoted to the effect of feeding soybeans under different conditions on the firmness of the pork, quite a controversial question today.

Dr. C. H. Eckles, head of the dairy division of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, has been appointed a delegate to the International Dairy Congress to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, next July. The first International Dairy Congress was originated by the Belgian National Dairy Society in 1903 and the outcome was the International Dairy Federation. The object of this federation is to help bring about co-operation among the dairy industries of all countries and to promote the technical and scientific development of the industry throughout the world. Delegates from all parts of the world will attend the approaching conference. At the congress held in the United States in 1923, some 45 countries were represented by about 2,000 delegates and dairymen. Ten have been named delegates from the United States, including, among agricultural colleges and experiment stations in addition to that of Minnesota, Prof. M. Mortensen of Iowa State College and Dr. J. M. Sherman of Cornell University, New York.

If You Speculate Do It With Uncle Sam's Money—McKelvie

Sam R. McKelvie, member of the Federal Farm Board, in an address prepared for the stockholders' meeting of the Omaha subsidiary of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, recently, cautioned the subsidiary against speculation.

In his brief experience of one year as a grain merchant member of the Farm Board, Mr. McKelvie has tasted the bitterness of defeat in speculative ventures. His Stabilization Corporation speculated, and lost, in wheat and in cotton. Fortunately for their personal solvency it was government money that they used and lost. Mr. McKelvie said:

"I cannot warn you too earnestly against speculation. When you buy cash grain, hedge it as soon as possible. That is what your private competitor does. He deprecates speculation for himself for he knows that the grain merchant who engages in it, usually goes broke. He is not so careful about advising others. I might add that with all of the figures before me, I would have lost my shirt if I had speculated in the grain market any time during the past year.

"From this and my observation of others, I am convinced that the average gambler in grain hasn't a Chinaman's chance to win in the long run. You are operating under a system that has been built up over a long period of years and those who have been in the business longest know how to take advantage of every feature of that system.

"Hedging under this system is insurance and even the strongest of concerns cannot afford not to take advantage of that insurance so long as the system is in vogue."

Feedstuffs Movement in April

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1930, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
†Baltimore	3,015	803	.....	.....
†Boston	20	.....	.....	.....
†Chicago	13,209	16,902	40,726	58,583
Cincinnati	300	300	.....	.....
*Kansas City	3,360	4,520	18,640	18,480
Milwaukee	30	40	9,270	9,440
†Minneapolis	2,193	18,720	46,999	63,710
†New York	493	.....	.....	.....
†Peoria	17,480	29,540	18,256	48,230
*San Francisco ...	162	357	.....	.....

†Millfeed. *Bran and shorts. *Bran.

AN OPEN LETTER

FROM

HERBERT HAINES

INVENTOR

OF THE

HAINES FEED MIXER

AND

HAINES RIBBON FEEDER

(Patented and Patents Applied For)

Mr. Feed Dealer:

"It has taken a lot of study and hard work to find something that would improve the already superior qualities of The Haines Mixer. We knew we had the best mixer on the market, but not being satisfied to rest on our laurels, we continued to search for further improvements. At last, this has been accomplished through THE HAINES RIBBON FEEDER, a unique device mounted on the lower end of the vertical screw. It has made possible a feeding efficiency never before dreamed of in the mixing of dry feeds. It is quieter, faster, more compact, and never requires adjustment or attention. It has done the trick like nothing else could. This feature, coupled with the Haines Anti-friction drive and the Haines Patented internal construction, hallmarks the Haines as the most profitable mixer investment you can make."

H. H. Haines

Haines Mixers are built in capacities of 40, 80 and 160 bushels. Furnished with charging hopper above or below floor level. Equipped with clutch pulley for belt drive or with electric motor for independent operation.

Write for Bulletin 22-GD

The Grain Machinery Co.
MARION, OHIO

WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts, get in touch with
ANHEUSER-BUSCH :: ST. LOUIS

Cod Liver Products and Ultra-Violet Light

Will sun-dried cod liver oil, or steam-rendered cod liver oil, or cod liver meal, or ultra-violet light irradiation improve a ration composed of shelled corn, tankage, and minerals fed to fall pigs in dry lot?

At the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station five lots of six pigs each, fed until they reached 250 lbs., showed the following results:

The check lot was fed corn, tankage, and a mineral mixture composed of 20 lbs. salt, 39.98 lbs. ground limestone, 39.98 lbs. bone meal, and four one-hundredths pounds of potassium iodide. They required 136.5 days to reach 250 lbs. on an average daily gain of 1.49 lbs. per pig. They consumed 384 lbs. of feed for 100 lbs. of gain at a feed cost of \$5.68 per hundred.

Lot B was fed exactly the same as the check lot except that 3 lbs. of sun-dried cod liver oil was mixed with 97 lbs. of tankage. These pigs reached 250 lbs. in 143.5 days on an average daily gain of 1.42 lbs. They required 391 lbs. feed to the hundred pounds gain, at a cost of \$5.97.

Lot C was fed exactly the same as the check lot except that 3 lbs. of steam-rendered cod liver oil were added to 97 lbs. of tankage. They reached 250 lbs. in 132.5 days on an average daily gain of 1.53 lbs. per head, requiring 354 lbs. of feed to the hundred-weight of gain, at a cost of \$5.40.

Lot D was fed exactly the same as the check lot. The pigs were treated ten minutes daily for the first 90 days and 30 minutes daily thereafter with ultra-violet rays. They reached 250 lbs. in 137.5 days, gaining 1.5 lbs. per head daily on a feed consumption of 349 lbs., at a cost of \$6.13 including the cost of the violet ray's treatment.

Lot E was fed the same as the check lot except that 6 lbs. of cod liver meal were mixed with 94 lbs. of tankage. These pigs required 134 days to reach 250 lbs., giving 1.51 lbs. per head daily on a feed consumption of 374 lbs. per hundred pounds gain, at a cost of \$5.74.

The steam-rendered cod liver oil fed to Lot C proved a profitable investment when costs and results are compared with the check lot. The oil cost \$1.60 a gallon in barrel lots laid down at the station. Four days less time to reach 250 lbs. weight and 30 lbs. less feed to produce 100 lbs. gain is significant of some nutritional value in the cod liver oil.

The sun-dried cod liver oil fed in Lot B does not appear to be of value. Pigs in this lot required 7 days more time to reach 250 lbs. weight and 7 lbs. more feed for 100 lbs. gain than did the check lot.

The significant thing in Lot D receiving the ultra-violet rays is the fact that only 349 lbs. of feed was consumed for 100 lbs. gain. This is 35 lbs. less than required in the check lot and is the lowest of any of the lots. The rate of gain was practically the same as the check lot.

The cod liver meal group, Lot E, made a better showing in rate of gain and feed required for 100 lbs. gain than did the check lot but with the meal priced at \$13 a hundred weight the cost of 100 lbs. gain was 6 cents higher.

If the Farm Board could put its vast holdings out of sight, or make some authoritative statement as to the final disposition of same, it would aid the restoration of confidence. Completion of liquidation in May grain contracts should attract fresh buying at prices that appear to have discounted everything that could be pronounced as bearish in the general situation.—Southworth & Co.

Soy Bean Movement in April

Receipts and shipments in soy beans at the various markets during April, compared with April, 1930, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Cincinnati	22,400	.....	5,600	.....
Denver	130,800	204,000	163,200	70,800

Greater Use of Barley for Feed Urged

Barley should be regarded as practically the equal of corn with all classes of live stock in the feeding of which the latter grain has played an important part, according to a pamphlet recently issued by the Animal Husbandry Division, Experimental Farm Branch, Canadian Department of Agriculture, Nos. 127 and 128. It is a product equally well qualified for a place in the growing and finishing rations of beef cattle, dairy cattle, horses, sheep and swine.

In total digestible nutrients barley is excelled only by wheat and corn, lacking only slightly in palatability as compared to corn. It is best fed in conjunction with other grains, according to this study.

Being of a carbonaceous or fattening nature, it may be most advantageously used with meat producing animals in both the growing and fattening stages. It is generally recognized as the most useful Canadian grown grain for swine feeding. It is almost equally useful in the feeding and finishing of beef cattle.

With oats, it forms a good base for dairy cattle grain mixtures where the additional protein required to balance the ration is otherwise supplied, for example, by alfalfa or high protein cereal-legume hay crops.

Barley may be safely and economically fed to work horses as a part of the grain ration. It is best rolled or bruised. Rolled, cracked or coarsely ground barley combines well with oats in the fattening of lambs.

Musty odors are eliminated from damaged wheat by a German invention employing a process of radiation.

The Cook plan for farm relief, originated in Oregon as a substitute for the Agricultural Marketing Act, contemplates the sale abroad of 30 per cent of the wheat crop for the account of individual farmers voluntarily contracting, who would sell 70 per cent on the open domestic market.

Russia's spring wheat sowings are reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to have been 9,227,000 acres, compared with 26,788,000 acres sown to the corresponding date last year. This reduction to 13 per cent is extremely unfavorable, if true, and should be a bullish factor of the first order.

FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

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Harrison 6490

RUNYON TESTING LABORATORIES
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Ill.

R. T. FRIEND

Lafayette Indiana

Unlimited supplies
Pure Dried Buttermilk
Pure Dried Skimmilk

Carlots and L. C. L.

Prices and Samples on request.

Perfectly Balanced F E E D

Contains

"COMPLETO"

Sea Meal

an organic combination of Salt
Water Fish and Ocean Kelp.

USE IT!

Ask for Proven Formulas.

The PARK & POLLARD CO. of Ill.
4708 W. Roosevelt Rd. Chicago, Ill.

— MAY —

and another month of the history making depression of 1929-30-31 is over.

IT WON'T BE LONG NOW!

Baby Chick Mashers and Growing Feeds are beginning to move in quantity—Don't be caught short. Order now.

Arcady Farms Milling Co.
Chicago, Illinois Kansas City, Mo.

Don't forget to plan attendance at the Central
Retail Feed Association Meeting, Milwaukee,
June 1-2. Send in your reservation today.

California Dealers Discuss Trade Problems

The Seventh Annual Convention of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n was held in San Francisco on April 24th and 25th.

Approximately 140 attended the Annual Banquet on Friday night, April 24th, enjoying a most excellent program prepared by the Convention Committee—H. G. Stindt, chairman. In spite of conditions the business sessions were well attended and President Gail M. McDowell presided over a most interesting program.

Delegates' wives were in San Francisco in force with their time during Friday given up to a series of events which were thoroughly enjoyed. The Golden Gate city entertained them with special luncheon and dinner functions, together with bridge and evening theatre parties.

High lights in Friday morning's program included the President's annual report, which gave special emphasis to trade practice conferences and the efforts of the Board of Directors towards working out practical and satisfactory trade relations.

A COMPLIMENTARY LUNCHEON was served delegates Friday noon, at which Mr. Clay Miller, past president San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, presented a stirring address urging: Loyalty to the Organization; frank correction of any evils existing among the dealers; a proper pride in the service rendered by the members of the Organization in distributing the necessary commodities on a proper basis, and, while we are operating in a very unsettled condition, California is better off than most sections of the world, and the Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers have every reason to be happy that their business is in as good shape as it is in view of the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in most businesses at this time; that they have a worthwhile business and should take care of it to the utmost and aid in building up the Association by loyal co-operation along the lines of higher ethics and strict business integrity.

HARRY N. LAINE, Globe Grain & Milling Co., Los Angeles, responded and was followed by a welcome from Mr. Frank A. Somers, chairman Grain Trade Ass'n of San Francisco.

H. W. KLEIN, General Agent, Southern Pacific Railroad Co., gave a frank review of the present transportation problems; the necessary adjustments in the face of truck competition, and proposed closer trade and rail cooperation. A number of Convention guests from State, Federal and Educational institutions gave brief responses for their respective departments.

THE AFTERNOON PROGRAM carried routine reports from committees, and a state-wide crop report by J. W. Schuler, Schuler-O'Connell Grain Co., Stockton. Pre-convention conferences held by the grain, hay and feed groups of the Ass'n on Thursday night were reported by conference chairmen as follows: Grain Conference, Geo. J. Ross, Golden Eagle Milling Co., Petaluma; Hay Conference, by Arlo V. Turner, The Grange Co., Modesto; and Feed Conference: E. L. Dial, Albers Bros. Milling Co., San Francisco.

ARBITRATION AND TRADE PRACTICES with special reference to the two trade practices adopted during the past year by our members were reported by L. V. Korbel, G. P. McNear Co., Petaluma, and were officially approved by the Convention.

OUTSTANDING REPORTS and addresses were given by Phil O'Connell, chairman, Legislative Committee, who explained the tabling of A. B. 1256, the "Open Formula" Feed law bill; Association activity in introducing a Recording Bill for conditional contracts; a bill to provide assessment of costs for fumigating grain; and Alfalfa Meal Standards.

The Nominating Committee included Everett W. Turner, W. E. Starr, Starr Hay Co., Los Angeles, and C. A. Gardner, Lathrop Hay & Grain Co., Hollister.

THE RESOLUTIONS Committee, W. E. Roby, C. C. Stafford and Harry N. Laine, presented condolences to families of departed members who have passed away in the last year. Appreciation was given officers, and the Convention Committees; the San Francisco Commercial Club for splendid meeting quarters and banquet services. An urgent resolution was wired President Hoover and the United States Tariff Commission to increase present rates of import duties on importations of dried and frozen eggs.

SATURDAY'S program, besides committee reports by W. E. Kinsey, chairman, Conditional Contracts Recordation; B. E. Jesse, Uniform Contracts and Forms; W. E. Fry, Alfalfa Meal Standards; and C. S. Connolly, chairman, Transportation Committee, also carried addresses by Geo. W. MacKenzie, Merchants Credit Ass'n of Petaluma on Poultry and Dairy Credits; and E. W. Braun of the University of California on "Economic Studies on Wheat and Barley."

ALFALFA MEAL STANDARDS were recommended providing for a minimum of 14 per cent protein and a maximum of 30 per cent fiber for California produced Alfalfa Meal, this action to be provided thru proper

legislation, and to be adapted in due time to alfalfa meal standards worked out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

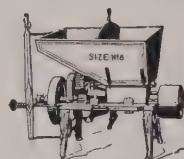
OFFICERS ELECTED for 1931 follow:

President: Phil O'Connell, Schuler-O'Connell Grain Co., Stockton; vice-pres.: Harold Bacon, Santee Supply Co., Santee.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

Clean, White Louisiana SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants. Best for Your Trade.

Will not cake or harden.

Costs no more.

Get samples for feed mixing.

Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.
New Orleans, La.

H. B. NAY
Sales Representative
360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.



Morton Photo

Annual Banquet of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n at San Francisco Commercial Club

Grain Directors: Max Viault, California Milling Corp'n, Los Angeles; R. D. Joyce, Globe Grain & Milling Co., San Francisco; Walter Jansen, Walter Jansen & Son, Lincoln.

Feed Directors: Ed. L. Dial, Albers Bros. Milling Co., San Francisco; George J. Ross, Golden Eagle Milling Co., Petaluma; W. H. Peters, Peters Feed Store, Chula Vista.

Hay Directors: Arlo V. Turner, The Grange Co., Modesto; Clarence A. Gardner, Lathrop Hay & Grain Co., Hollister; Gail M. McDowell, Western Consumers Feed Co., Ltd., Los Angeles.

Secretary: I. J. Stromnes, Sacramento.

E. L. DIAL, Albers Bros. Milling Co., was one of the outstanding impromptu speakers. He proved his adaptability for oratorical presentations on several occasions, to the delight of the convention delegates.

The Convention culminated Saturday noon with a joint luncheon for delegates and their ladies at which time the retiring president was presented with a beautiful present in token of his untiring services during the year.

Make and Sell Good Feed; It Pays

The difference in feed cost per 100 chicks between a starter costing \$2.80 a hundred and \$3.50 a hundred is under 1c per chick, at 7 weeks of age, if they consume the same amount of feed and if mortality is the same.

One well developed started pullet at 7 weeks is worth about 80c. A poorly developed pullet is worth only what it will bring as a broiler. The broiler value of a cockerel at that age is, at least, 40c. Each chick lost then to or at the age represents an average loss of from 40c to 60c.

In terms of mortality 3.8 birds represent at least a value of \$1.50 per each hundred chicks. The remaining birds have the advantage of 17 per cent greater growth, better development and feathering which in terms of broilers at 34c per pound means 9.5c per bird or \$9.50 per hundred birds. This leaves out of the picture the much greater value of the pullets due to the better feed and assumes a broiler value on all of them.

From this point of view the actual money returns due to better feed is \$1.50 plus \$9.50, or \$11.00.

The point is that cost per ton is not a measure of value in feeds. The measure is results. A difference of 20c or 40c or 70c or \$1.00 a bag should not be the deciding factor in selecting feeds to merchandise. It is the healthy, rugged, productive birds that the poultryman wants. He'll get them and cheaper on good feeds. The price you ask for your feeds should show the purchaser maximum returns on his feed investment.

Complete Ration for Chickens

The term balanced ration is misleading, J. R. Redditt of the Nebraska agricultural college says in answer to an inquiry. The proper term to use is complete ration. The idea which the term should convey is that the feed contains in the right amount all the essential nutrients for body maintenance and egg production.

Ordinary grains average about 11 per cent protein. Enough animal protein should be added to bring the level of the entire ration up to 16 per cent. If equal parts of grain and mash are fed the protein level in the mash should be at least 20 per cent, Mr. Redditt says. When skimmilk or buttermilk is fed in liquid form, the protein level in the mash should be reduced to 17 per cent.

Canadian Farmers Not in Pool Got \$1.34

Testifying before the Royal Commission recently A. C. Reed, of the Western Grain Co., operating 240 elevators, mostly in Saskatchewan, stated that for the entire crop year 1929-30 the average price his own company had paid for wheat was \$1.34 per bushel.

Also he presented returns from 20 elevator corporations who had purchased from Aug. 1, 1929, to Aug. 1, 1930, 66,556,959 bus. of wheat for which they had paid an average price of \$1.34 $\frac{3}{4}$. This payment is very much more than was realized by Pool members.

A Lesson From the Lowly Hen

Did you ever stop to think—that hard times mean nothing to a hen? She just keeps on digging worms and laying eggs regardless of what the newspapers say about conditions.

If the ground is hard she scratches harder. If it's dry, she digs deeper. If she strikes a rock, she digs around it. But, always she digs up worms and turns them into hard-shelled profits, as well as tender broilers.

Did you ever see a pessimistic hen? Did you ever know of one starving to death waiting for worms to dig themselves to the surface? Did you ever hear one cackle because times were hard?

Not in your life! She saves her breath for digging and her cackle for eggs!—from Scratch.

The largest full cargo of grain taken out of any ocean port was the 485,000 bus., or 13,000 tons, loaded by the steamer Chief Capilano at Vancouver, B. C.

Refuse screenings, amounting to 50,000 tons a year at the Canadian Head of the Lakes, are to be made into oil, fertilizer or feed, as the result of study by the National Research Council.

The Nash Grain & Trading Co., Nash, N. D., is the first of the Northwestern firms to file claims under the new law authorizing payment of storage to country elevators holding grain for the Food Administration Grain Corporation during the war.

Oats sold lower than hay, per pound, late in April.

GOLDEN SEAL YEAST

for Poultry and Livestock

A Profitable Feed Ingredient

GOLDEN SEAL YEAST CO.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cans

Mixed Cans

Operating HIAWATHA MILL



Standard for 35 Years

Because we have constantly improved our methods of manufacture over a period of 35 years, our Meat Feeds have the confidence and are in constant demand by Poultrymen and Feed Mixers everywhere.

DARLING & COMPANY

Dept. No. M

Chicago, Ill.

ALFALFA MEAL

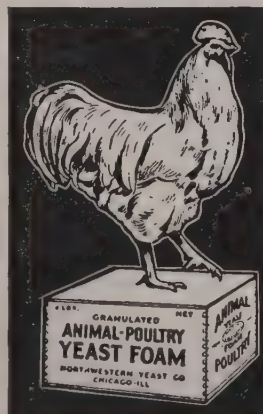
Fine ground for Poultry Mash
our specialty

THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS
CO., U. S. A.

Sales Offices for the Convenience of
Eastern Buyers: Pierce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Home Office: Lamar, Colo.

Increase Your Mash Feeds Business with ANIMAL-POULTRY YEAST FOAM



Millers and Feed Manufacturers Cashing In Big on the Large and Increasing Demand for Yeast Feeds

Faster growth, increased fertility and much greater resistance to disease have been proved so often that yeast in poultry and stock feeds is now considered a necessity by all wise breeders. Yeast is the richest known source of Vitamin B—the growth vitamin—and is rich also in Vitamin E, which produces fertility and stimulates reproduction. Yeast-fed stock and birds have more red corpuscles, fewer bacteria in the digestive tract, and much better digestion.

Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam in your mash feeds will increase your feed sales and profits, give better results to your customers, and bring them back for more. A postcard inquiry will bring the complete story of yeast and yeast feeding by return mail. Write today.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.

Department X, 1750 North Ashland Avenue, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

A New Separator for Hammer Mill Feed

Millers doing custom grinding must accept the grist brought to the mill, altho the load may have been prepared with varying degrees of carelessness, neglect or indifference, and contains tramp iron as well as stones, babbitt metal and other trash.

To deal with this material and save breakage on the grinding machinery is a problem. Much can be done with a powerful magnetic separator to pick up the iron, but more is needed to separate other foreign materials, and the Super Syfon Feed-All and Separator has been designed to clean out everything objectionable.

This machine consists of a complete feeder and separator and in addition a lower sec-

load has been attained, and this lever is then locked in position.

The machine removes not only all metallic particles, but also all other foreign substances such as wood, stone, flint, glass, copper and babbitt, resulting in greatly increased life of screens and hammers, eliminating danger of fire and explosion due to foreign material, and avoiding loss thru foreign material killing or poisoning live stock or poultry consuming the product.

The machine illustrated is for hammer mills with vertical feed opening. It is made also for hammer mills with horizontal feed opening. Additional information may be obtained on application to the manufacturers, the Great Western Mfg. Co.

The Use of Rubber Seed Cake as a Feedstuff

American animal growers report that rubber seed-cake was successfully used as a feedstuff during the past year, according to Felix T. Pope of the Commerce Department's Food Division. Experiments with rubber seed have been conducted in the United States for several years, but its use on a commercial scale did not begin here until 1929.

The rubber nut of commerce is the seed of the cultivated rubber tree grown on plantations thruout the Netherlands, East Indies and British Malaya. Production is estimated at about 500,000 tons annually.

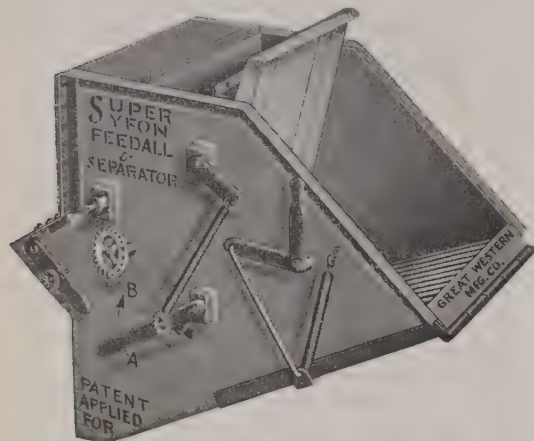
Imports into the United States have come from Sumatra and British Malaya in the proportion of about 35% and 65% roughly. Prior to June 18, 1930 (the date the new tariff act went into effect), rubber seed were not given a classification in our statistics, and as a result no accurate figures are available on imports.

Rubber seed when crushed produces about 44% oil, 50% cake or meal and shrinks 6%. Owing to the absence of hulling and drying equipment at the port in British Malaya through which the nuts must be shipped they have been concentrated in the past at Medan, where the nuts are hulled and the seed exported to the U. S.

The oil is said to be used as an edible oil, and in making soap, linoleum and paint

a year are harvested, reaching the market in February and August.

The Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station predicts this seed will shortly begin to offer some competition to linseed, soybean, and other oilseeds, as the value of the oil, cake, and meal begin to be generally recognized.



Separator for Hammer Mill Feed

tion containing a combined gravity and magnetic separator feed table, for snap corn, ear corn, kafir heads, sorghum bundles, fodder, bundled oats, barley, etc. This feed table removes both the metallic and non-metallic foreign particles.

When used to feed free flowing grains such as wheat, oats, rye, barley and shelled corn the slide is lowered and the opening of the feed table closed, causing the air to be drawn thru the Super-Syfon Feed-All and Separator, which not only removes objectionable foreign particles, but also regulates the weight and volume of feed.



Stones, Flint, Glass, Copper, Babbitt and Iron Removed from Hammer Mill Feed

The operation is dependent entirely upon a current of air being drawn thru the mill. The adjustment is made by the operator moving a spring lever until the required

the oil is claimed to have practically the same analysis as soya bean oil. The shortage of flaxseed in 1929 occasioned the investigations with this product. Two crops

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Selected Poultry Scraps

50% Protein

Digester Tankage

60% Protein

Most profitable high protein supplements for feeding hogs and poultry.

Write or phone our nearest office at our expense

Success Mills, Inc.

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ALL GRADES
FOR EVERY PURPOSE
PROMPT SERVICE
FAVORABLE
PRICES

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208 West Washington Street
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"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals

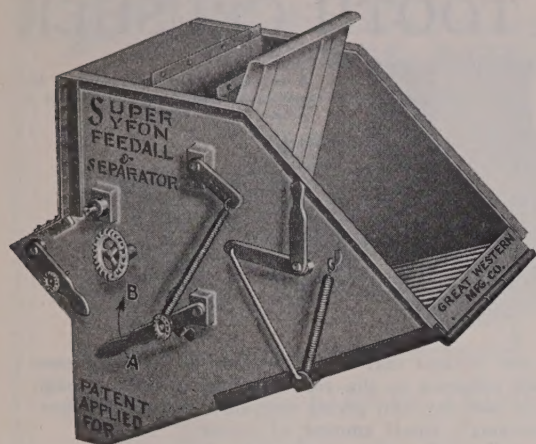
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332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

MR. HAMMER MILL USER:

SAVE—

INSURANCE PREMIUMS—POWER—SCREENS
—HAMMERS AND GRINDING PLATES



Machine illustrated is for installation on Hammer Mill with vertical feed opening. Can also be supplied to install on Hammer Mill with horizontal feed opening.

With the SUPER SYFON

FEED-ALL and SEPARATOR

Approved by
The Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau
FOR--All makes of Hammer Mills equipped with fans or having a current of air drawn through them from a centralized plant.

DESCRIPTION

This machine consists of a complete Super Syfon Feeder and Separator and in addition has a lower section consisting of a combined gravity and magnetic separator feed table for separating foreign materials, from snap corn, ear corn, kaffir heads, sorghum bundles, fodder, bundled oats, barley, etc.

This feed table removes metallic and non-metallic foreign particles.

The SUPER SYFON FEED-ALL AND SEPARATOR is especially adapted for use by custom grinders, where it is necessary to feed not only free flowing grains, but also such material as ear corn, etc.

WHAT IT DOES

Glass

Babbitt
Lead, Etc.



Rock

Nails,
Screws, Nuts,
Etc.

A representative lot of foreign particles removed from streams of grain passing through the Super Syfon machines.

Please note that the majority of the material illustrated is not subject to magnetic attraction and would be entirely missed by any other separator.

Such items as sand, iron borings, ground glass, fine pebbles and other very small materials are very effectively removed in addition to the larger foreign particles.

Removes greater amount of metallic substances than magnetic separator.

Will Do Better Work Than the Best Magnetic Separator and Best Mechanical Feeder Combined

Manufactured and Sold by

GREAT WESTERN MFG. CO.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE MILLERS REVIEW and FEED FORUM

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Established 1882

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MILLING, FLOUR, GRAIN
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Best Technical Articles, Feed and Grain
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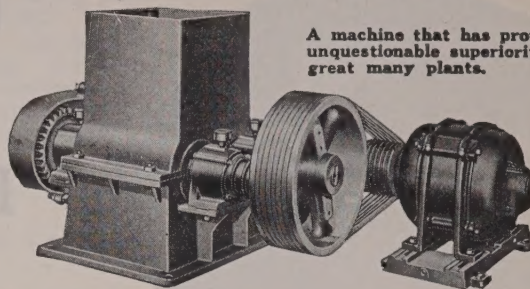
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WALTON BUILDING

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

*You Need Look No Further for a Sturdy,
Dependable and Efficient Corn Crusher*

HERE IS THE **UNIQUE** SAW TOOTH CRUSHER



A machine that has proven its
unquestionable superiority in a
great many plants.

This is the one crusher that has the ability to crush ear corn
with the husks adhering to the corn. It plows right through
the ears, day in and day out, giving unusual capacity, and con-
suming a surprisingly small amount of power.

This crusher often takes the place of a sheller as it removes
the kernels in the crushing process so that when the crushed
corn is passed over a scalper, the husks and cobs are removed
from the shelled corn.

Write for Bulletin No. 36, TODAY

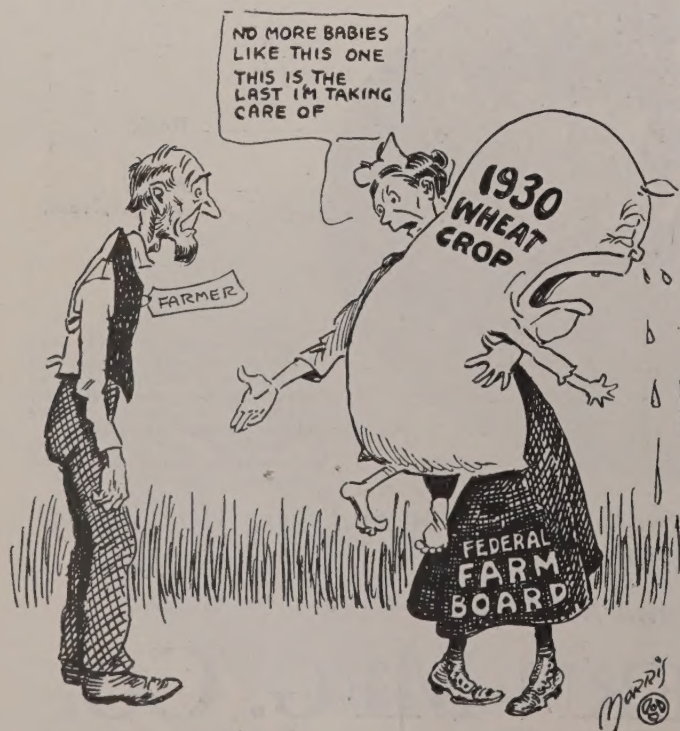
ROBINSON MFG. Co.

42 ROBINSON BLDG.

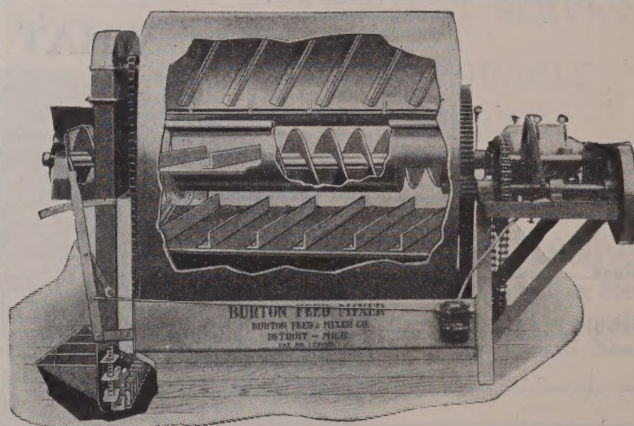
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Better Feed for the Feeder More Profit for the Dealer

Burton-mixed feeds, embodying local grains and
other necessary ingredients, compounded in ac-
cordance with proven formulas, are always fresh,
always reliable, always command the feeder's con-
fidence. They save money for the feeder while
adding to the dealer's profit.

The Burton Mixer is the heart of this system of
feed merchandising. Its installation has started
many a feed dealer on the road to prosperity.

Write for complete details.

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2842 East Grand Blvd., Detroit, Michigan

Blue Streak

Triple Reduction Process CUSTOM MILL

GUARANTEE

The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better at a lower cost per hundred pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.

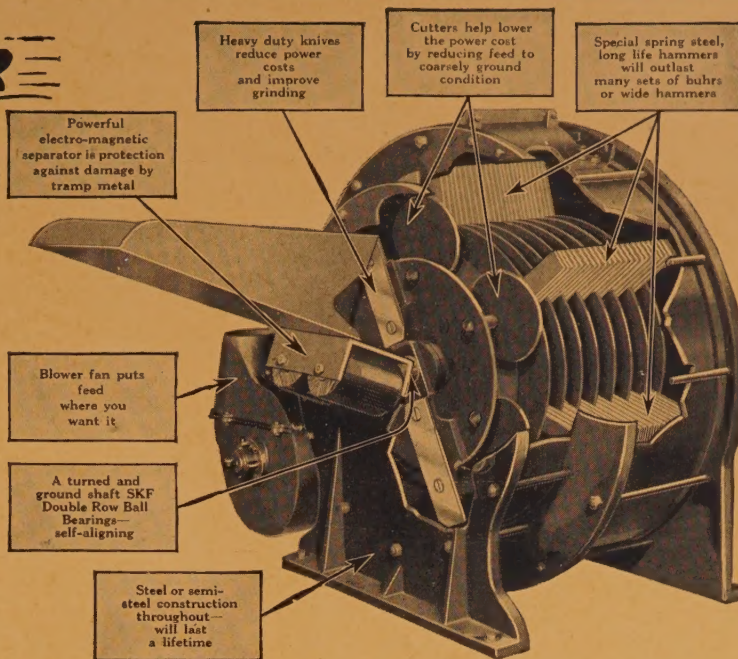
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ASK THE BLUE STREAK USERS

(Names and Addresses Upon Request)

Most Blue Streak owners are thoroughly experienced with all types of feed grinders. Not one but will tell you that Blue Streak is far superior. Doesn't this fact invite an investigation before you install a new mill? Send for our catalog. It's free.

All BLUE STREAK Owners



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You are invited to write us for folder describing our advertising service to help build your business. Please give size of mill and date purchased.

"JAY BEE" Portable Grinder



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Eichorst Feed Mill, Pomeroy, Iowa, owns and operates a No. 4 Type W. 75 H.P., D. C. "Jay Bee" mill. In order to maintain and to increase their volume of grinding, they purchased last March, a "Jay Bee" Portable. They operate both mills, and are making money.

It is no uncommon thing to take in \$30 to \$45 a day, \$100 to \$150 a week, with a "Jay Bee" Portable; business that you won't get unless you have one in operation.

The "Jay Bee" Portable has been proved by every test the lightest—strongest—greatest capacity—lowest cost operating. Excels all other mills on grain capacity—greatly exceeds them on roughage grinding. This brings you an entirely new source of grinding revenue: big volume of roughage grinding.

"Jay Bee" Portable has many exclusive features. Manufactured by Bossert Corp., Utica, N. Y., World's Largest Hammer Mill Manufacturers. Be sure to investigate this sure money-maker. Write for literature and free demonstration on portables and our world famous line of stationary mills, molasses mixers, batch mixers and corn crackers.

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J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 819 Exchange Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

JAY BEE SALES CO. 319-325 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.



JACOBSON Universal Grinders handle grain, shucks, ear corn, roughage—easily, speedily and with minimum power requirements. Low cost maintenance, accessibility and ease of changing screens, durability and correct design all contribute to the growing popularity of the Universal as the all purpose grinder.

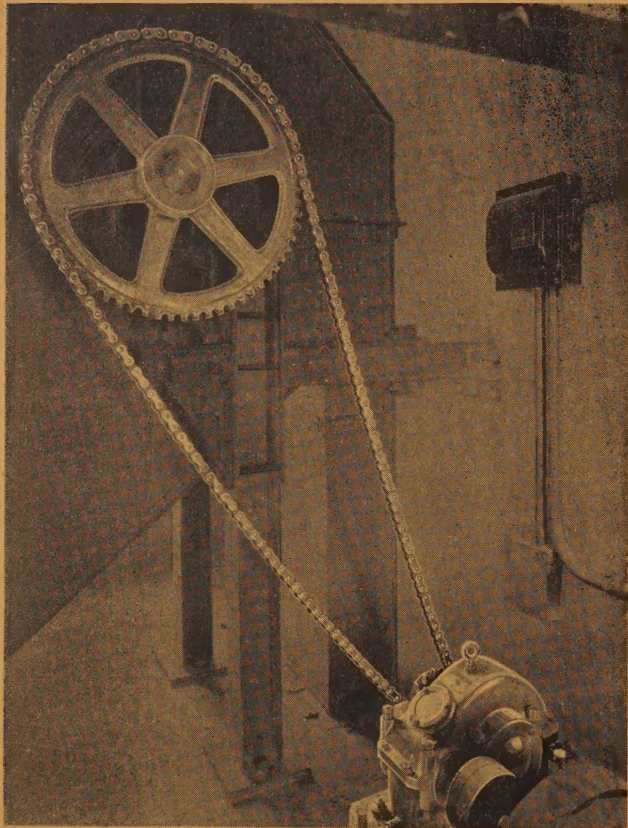
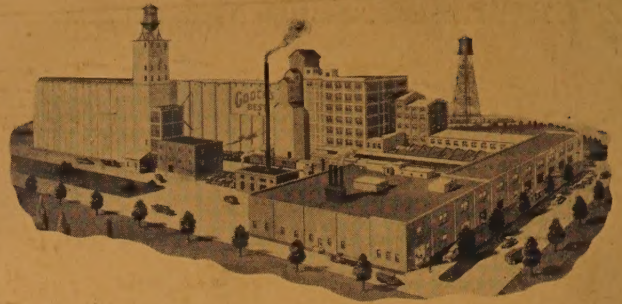
Get the facts on Jacobson Universal Grinders now. They are easy to buy and have proved themselves sound investments.

Write today for literature, testimonials, etc.

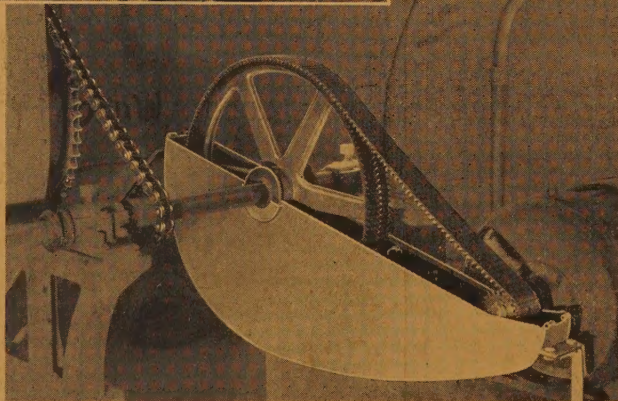
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The GOOCH Mills and LINK-BELT Positive Drives



Link-Belt Herringbone Gear Speed Reducer and Link-Belt Roller Chain Drive operating Elevator Leg.



Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive first reduction, and Link-Belt Roller Chain Drive second reduction, driving Mash Mixer.

THE large mills of the Gooch industries in Lincoln, Nebraska, furnish an excellent example of good power transmission practice.

The drives shown here are representative of the many Link-Belt drives installed throughout this modern milling plant, feed mill and food products factory. (Horner & Wyatt Designing Engineers.) Every one is a positive drive, and every one is "the right drive in the right place". One of these has given efficient service for fourteen years.

Link-Belt makes a comprehensive line of drives complete in Link-Belt plants. Each one is positive, and the best for its particular class of service. From this group of drives can be selected the one most suitable positive drive for any specific service.

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